

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ,
WITH NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED
SPECIES.

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PART I.

The Australian CURCULIONIDÆ are comparatively little known. Including the SCOLYTIDÆ, BRENTHIDÆ, and ANTHRIBIDÆ, scarcely 1,900 species have been recorded; and I believe that fully 4,000 species of the allied families occur in Australia and Tasmania.* The BRENTHIDÆ, as might be expected, are better known than the other families, but even now contains a number of undescribed forms. The SCOLYTIDÆ, despite their great economic importance, are little known, scarcely one dozen species having been described; and the ANTHRIBIDÆ are in an almost similar state. Of the true CURCULIONIDÆ, the subfamilies *Hyperides*, *Magdalinides*, *Tychiides*, *Cionides*, *Baridiides*, and several others are almost untouched. Some of the larger subfamilies are in great confusion. No attempt has ever been made to systematically arrange the genera; in consequence, many of them remain in the positions to which they were originally consigned, and which are often erroneous. It seems to me, for instance, that to strictly attach subfamily importance to the presence or absence of ocular lobes, and as to whether the scrobes are directed straight towards or slightly below the eyes, are mistakes. In this and succeeding papers, however, I do not propose to attempt a classification of the family, but simply to describe such new forms as I can find time to work up, and to give new or exact localities for previously described species, together with remarks on variation, synonymy, &c.

The present paper is confined to members of the *Erirhinides* (a subfamily, of which large numbers of genera and species have already been described by the Rev. Thomas Blackburn, in the Transactions of this Society for 1893 and 1894). Altogether 83 species are described, and are referred to the following genera:—*Desiantha* (6), *Anorthorhinus* (3), *Cydmæa* (17), *Enochroma* (1), *Misophrice* (9), *Storeus* (34), *Cyttalia* (8), *Glaucopela* (2), and *Myositta* (3).

* Only 95 species have been expressly stated to occur in Tasmania.

Unless expressly stated to the contrary, specimens of all the new species have been taken by myself, and the localities (and food-plants where given) may be depended upon.

DESIANTHA MALEVOLENS, *n. sp.*

Piceous, legs and antennæ piceous - red. Upper - surface moderately closely covered with obscure ochreous and brown scales, the ochreous scales clothing sides of prothorax, and forming a distinct median line; scutellum with greyish scales; elytra with a wide dark sutural patch, the sides with paler scales, extreme margins with greyish and sooty-brown scales; a small distinct suboblong whitish spot on each elytron just before summit of posterior declivity. Under-surface and legs densely clothed with ashen scales, in which a few short stout pale setæ are mixed.

Head and rostrum densely punctate; a feeble depression between eyes. Rostrum arcuate, stout, rather short. Club elongate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides and base rounded, apex widely emarginate, and almost the width of base. *Elytra* widely emarginate at base, apex conjointly rounded, shoulders oblique; punctate-striate, punctures concealed; interstices feebly convex, wide, and regular. *Under-surface* densely punctate, punctures concealed. Prosternum feebly and widely emarginate in front. Intermediate intercoxal process descending at an angle of about 45°. Metasternum depressed in middle, the depression continued on to abdomen. Two basal segments of abdomen very large, third and fourth very short (their combined length being only about half that of the second or fifth), and arcuate at sides. *Legs* rather long; femora thick, subpedunculate; tibiæ falcate (the anterior very decidedly so), with numerous small teeth beneath; apex thin, terminal hook unusually long and sharp; tarsi with fourth joint shorter than the rest combined. Length (from apex of prothorax), $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Swan River (Hon. J. G. H. Amherst).

This species, in the characters of its rostrum, abdomen, tibiæ, and tarsi, is somewhat at variance with the majority of species in *Desiantha*; and it may be eventually considered necessary to erect a new genus to receive both it and the following species; but as the genera closely allied to *Desiantha* are already so numerous, and some of them are founded on such trivial characters, I am strongly adverse at present to adding to their number. The species is reported to be very destructive to the young shoots of the vine, its work being much the same as that of *D. maculata*.

DESIANTHA VEGRANDIS, *n. sp.*

Piceous, legs and antennæ piceous-red. Upper-surface closely covered with muddy-brown scales, prothorax with the sides and

median line obscurely marked with paler scales ; scutellum with greyish scales ; elytra with greyish scales at sides and apex, and a small spot on each side beyond the middle. Under-surface more densely clothed with paler and longer scales ; tibiæ, especially the posterior, fringed beneath with long hair.

Structure as in the preceding species, but the elytra shorter and wider ; femora less thickened, anterior tibiæ less decidedly falcate, and claw joint the length of the other joints of each of the tarsi. Length, 3 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

Closely allied to the preceding species, but may be at once distinguished by its smaller size and different clothing (especially of the under-surface).

DESANTHA PRÆMORSA, *n. sp.*

Piceous, legs piceous-red ; sterna, abdomen, and antennæ dull-red. Head closely covered with yellowish-brown setæ, at sides of eyes and of rostrum with whitish setæ ; muzzle fringed with long hairs ; prothorax and elytra densely covered with overlapping scales, more or less greyish in colour ; prothorax with a very distinct median line of whitish scales (tinged with green or gold), continued on to scutellum ; elytra with palest scales about posterior callosities, a feeble (but sufficiently distinct) oblique spot on each side beyond the middle, and not quite extending to suture. Above, in addition to the scales, with numerous setæ, darker on prothorax than on elytra, on the latter confined to the interstices, but not in single file ; below moderately densely setose.

Head finely punctate, a feeble depression between eyes. Rostrum stout, shorter than prothorax, wider at apex than at base ; with three moderately distinct costæ, and which are separated by double rows of punctures ; scrobe terminating abruptly at one-third its length from eye.* Scape the length of funicle, first joint of the latter longer than the two following combined ; club elongate-ovate, free. *Prothorax* transverse, very feebly convex, sides and base rounded, sides gradually enlarging from base to near apex, and then suddenly lessened, extreme apex scarcely the width of base ; apex somewhat raised in middle, and with a feeble semicircular depression immediately behind ; densely punctate, punctures concealed. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, base widely emarginate, apex conjointly rounded, shoulders rounded, sides almost parallel to near apex ; punctate-

* The rostrum, when viewed directly from above, appears as if each side had been quadrately excised immediately in front of the eyes ; when viewed from beneath there appears to be a strong tooth-like projection on each side. I know of nothing similar in any weevil.

striate, punctures almost concealed; interstices convex and regular, except that there is a strong and almost conical pre-apical callus on the fifth. *Under-surface* finely punctate. Prosternum rather deeply emarginate in front. Intermediate intercoxal process flat between coxæ, perpendicular in front. Abdomen with straight sutures, third and fourth segments conjointly longer than second or fifth. *Legs* rather stout; tibiæ as wide at apex as at base, somewhat curved at apex; claw joint as long as the rest combined. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, 3 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A peculiar species, which might be separated from *Desiantha* on account of the unique structure of the rostrum. Nine specimens were obtained in company under a rotting log.

DESANTHA IRRASA, n. sp.

Male. Black, claws and base of scapes piceous-red. Upper-surface moderately densely clothed with short reddish-brown setæ, denser on elytral interstices than elsewhere: below with shorter and sparser setæ than above.

Head densely punctate, a small fovea between eyes. Rostrum the length of prothorax, dilated at apex, base slightly gibbous; densely punctate; sides feebly tricostate, costæ not visible from above. *Antennæ* slender; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, free. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, slightly convex, base and sides rounded; densely punctate, punctures more or less confluent. *Scutellum* small, transverse, punctate. *Elytra* somewhat flattened, subovate, wider than prothorax, widest about middle, arcuate towards apex; base widely emarginate, each feebly produced at apex; striate-punctate, punctures large, oblong, comparatively shallow; interstices wide, granulate-punctate, slightly convex, suture, third, fifth, and seventh feebly raised; without preapical callosities. *Prosternum* rather deeply emarginate. Intermediate intercoxal process narrow, slightly raised in front. *Metasternum* coarsely punctate at sides, punctate and transversely wrinkled across middle. Abdomen densely and irregularly punctate, punctures smaller about middle of first and second segments than elsewhere, suture between these segments slightly curved; the other sutures deep and straight, third and fourth conjointly slightly longer than second or fifth; fifth concave, except at base. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, the posterior subpedunculate; tibiæ somewhat curved, wider at apex than at base, with numerous small teeth beneath; claw joint as long as the rest combined. Length, 7 mm.; rostrum, 2 mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Female. Differs in having the elytra conjointly rounded at apex, the abdomen with a depression on first and second

segments, the apical segment slightly convex, and the elytra comparatively longer and thinner.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

Numerous specimens were obtained under rotting logs. The rostrum in profile somewhat resembles that of *Nemestra incerta* from Western Australia. On an occasional specimen may be seen feeble pale lines at the sides of prothorax. I know of no closely allied species.

DESIANTHA MECASPIS, *n. sp.*

Piceous, legs and antennæ piceous-red. Upper-surface (except of head and rostrum, which are sparsely clothed) very densely clothed with grey or muddy-grey scales, not quite uniform in colour, and intermingled with moderately long recurved setæ. Under-surface densely clothed at sides, more sparingly along middle. Legs with setose scales; each of the femora with a feeble ring of whitish scales.

Head densely punctate, a feeble longitudinal impression between eyes. *Rostrum* the length of prothorax, curved, slightly dilated at apex; densely punctate, with five feeble costæ. *Antennæ* comparatively slender; first joint of funicle moderately long; club ovate, subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides rounded, base feebly rounded, and but slightly wider than apex; densely punctate, punctures concealed. *Scutellum* oblong. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, widest across shoulders, apex conjointly rounded; punctate striate, punctures concealed; interstices slightly convex and regular, except that the fifth terminates in a distinct preapical callus. *Under-surface* moderately densely punctate. *Prosternum* rather deeply emarginate in front. Intermediate intercoxal process narrow throughout. *Abdomen* with third and fourth segments conjointly the length of second, and slightly longer than apical. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, subpedunculate; anterior tibiæ bisinuate, and feebly dentate beneath; claw joint the length of the rest combined. Length, 5 mm.; rostrum, 1½ mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

Somewhat resembles *sericea* in appearance, but may be distinguished from that species by its narrower shape, differently coloured antennæ (in *sericea* the club is black), dentition of anterior tibiæ, &c.

DESIANTHA INCONTAMINATA, *n. sp.*

Piceous, legs and antennæ obscure piceous-red. Rather sparsely clothed with obscure ochreous or brownish scales. Under-surface with scales set in punctures—those on the sterna scarcely rising to the general level, and whitish; those on the

abdomen longer, subsetose, and yellowish—coxæ densely clothed; femora and tibiæ with yellowish setæ.

Head densely punctate, a narrow impression between eyes. Rostrum curved, the length of prothorax; densely punctate except at apex, with five costæ, of which the two outer on each side become conjoined beyond antennæ, and are continued (but feebly so) almost to apex. Antennæ slender; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club elliptic-ovate, free. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides equally rounded, base feebly rounded and slightly wider than apex; densely punctate, punctures round, and nowhere confluent. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, widest about shoulders, apex conjointly rounded; striate-punctate, punctures oblong, narrow, deep; interstices convex and regular, except that the fifth terminates in a very slight preapical callus. *Under-surface* densely punctate. Prosternum moderately deeply emarginate in front. Slope of intermediate intercoxal process rounded. Abdomen with third and fourth segments conjointly the length of fifth and slightly shorter than second. *Legs* moderately long; femora stout, subpedunculate; anterior tibiæ feebly bisinuate beneath, longer and thinner than the others, none dentate beneath; claw joint of all the tarsi shorter than the rest of the joints combined. Length, 8 mm.; rostrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; width, $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Burrawang (Mr. T. G. Sloane).

The claw-joint is shorter than usual, but not so short as in *Aoplocnemis*.

DESIANTHA MACULATA, *Blkb.*

I have this species from all the Australian Colonies. In Western Australia (including Rottneet Garden and Pelsart Islands) it is exceedingly abundant and destructive to various fruit-trees, but especially to the vine. It is variable, both as regards marking and size.

D. MAJOR, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Wilcannia.

D. SERICEA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.

D. OBSCURA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Cootamundra, Queanbeyan, Sydney.

D. PARVA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Sydney.

D. VITTATA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

D. PUSILLA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Windsor.

D. CAUDATA, *Pasc.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.; V.

D. (BREXIIUS) MURINA, *Pasc.* *Hab.*—Forest Reefs, Sydney.

ANORTHORHINUS* APICALIS, *n. sp.*

Black, subopaque; tarsi and apex of tibiæ pale-red; antennæ reddish-piceous. Sparsely clothed with sooty and grey scales, the latter feebly transversely arranged on elytra, and forming three feeble longitudinal lines on prothorax. Under-surface and legs with sparse pale scales, snowy on apex of tibiæ.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum with five costæ, three of which are placed on a median elevation. Antennæ moderately elongate. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex the width of base, sides gently rounded; densely and coarsely punctate. *Elytra* twice the width of prothorax, shoulders square; striate-punctate, punctures quadrate and subapproximate, the third, fifth, and seventh interstices wider than the others, and raised especially near base; a preapical callus on each side. *Under-surface* densely and strongly punctate, punctures on metasternum perfectly circular. Prosternum feebly emarginate. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson, No. 2,925). N.S.W.: Galston (Lea).

May be readily distinguished by the colour of the apex of tibiæ and the coarse punctures of the under-surface.

ANORTHORHINUS ABJECTUS, *n. sp.*

Black, subopaque; tibiæ and tarsi of a pale-red, base of femora dark-red, antennæ piceous. Head and rostrum to eyes with whitish setose scales, a moderately dense stripe of similar scales on each side of prothorax; elytra with smaller scales rather evenly distributed. Under-surface and legs with whitish setæ.

Head densely punctate. Rostrum the length of prothorax, with five narrow costæ, which terminate at antennæ. Scape comparatively slender. *Prothorax* as in *apicalis*, but less coarsely punctate. *Elytra* twice the width of prothorax, shoulders somewhat oblique; striate-punctate, punctures rather large and subapproximate; interstices punctate, the third, fifth, and seventh very feebly raised, each side with a preapical callus. *Under-surface* rather finely punctate. Prosternum semicircularly emarginate in front. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

Compared with the description of *Phrenozeria lyproides*, Pascoe, this species differs in having the scales without a pearly lustre, and the antennæ much darker than tibiæ.

* I think it highly probable that this genus (possibly synonymous with *Phrenozeria*) will eventually be merged in *Desiantha*.

ANORTHORHINUS BREVICORNIS, *n. sp.*

Black, subopaque; antennæ and legs (middle of femora excepted) of a rather dark-red. Clothed with blackish setose scales; head with a small spot of whitish scales between eyes; prothorax with a few whitish ones about base; scutellum with white scales; elytra with numerous small distinct whitish spots—less numerous towards base than elsewhere. Under-surface with whitish setose scales. Femora with a ring of white scales at apex, the tibiæ with rings at base and apex.

Head and rostrum as in *apicalis*. Antennæ, especially the scape, short and thick. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than wide, sides feebly rounded, base and apex equal; densely and coarsely punctate. *Elytra* twice the width of prothorax, sides parallel to near apex, shoulders square; striate-punctate, punctures elongate, approximate; interstices flat, equal; without preapical callosities. *Under-surface* densely and rather coarsely punctate. Prosternum rather deeply emarginate in front. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Rottnest Island.

The legs are prettily variegated, as in *pictipes*, but the rostrum and elytra are very different.

A. PICTIPES, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Tamworth, Forest Reefs.

Elytra with a preapical callus on each side.

Tibiæ with only the apex red *apicalis*, *n. sp.*

Tibiæ red.

Elytra with pale scales condensed at apex,
shoulders square *pictipes*, *Blkb.*

Elytra almost uniformly clothed, shoulders oblique *abjectus*, *n. sp.*

Elytra without preapical callosities *brevicornis*, *n. sp.*

CYDMÆA RUFIPES, *n. sp.*

Black; rostrum, antennæ, and legs red. Upper-surface almost uniformly clothed with pale-ochreous or dark stramineous scales, feebly mixed with darker scales on elytra, in some specimens with a coppery or fiery gloss, and on the elytra occasionally tinged with green. Undersurface with white scales, occasionally tinged with green or having a coppery gloss.

Rostrum comparatively short; parallel-sided; rather strongly punctate at base; feebly elsewhere. Antennæ inserted considerably nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle the length of scape, first joint as long as second-third combined, second considerably longer than third. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex about one-fourth less than base. *Elytra* short, cordate; rather strongly seriate-punctate; interstices flat, $\frac{2}{3}$ wide, finely punctate. Length 2 mm., rostrum $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width 1 mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

The shape and clothing are much as in *mixta* (Blackburn), but the rostrum is differently coloured, and the whole insect is smaller.

CYDMÆA TERAMOCERA, *n. sp.*

Black; antennæ, legs, and elytra dull-red. Prothorax with brownish scales, with others of a dull pale ochreous condensed at base and sides, elytra with reddish-brown scales becoming ochreous towards apex, and mixed with feeble transverse patches of whitish scales. Under-surface with white scales having a feeble purplish-green iridescence.

Rostrum long and thin, sides feebly but noticeably incurved between antennæ and apex; punctate to apex. Antennæ long and thin, inserted considerably nearer apex than base; funicle as long as scape, two basal joints together, first as long as second-third combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, considerably narrowed at apex. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, short, cordate; striate-punctate, striæ very feeble, punctures moderately strong and distant. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston.

Considerably above the average size. The curvature of the sides of the rostrum between antennæ and apex exists perhaps in most of the species of *Cydmæa*, but in most it is so very feeble as to be scarcely noticeable.

CYDMÆA FILIROSTRIS, *n. sp.*

Black; antennæ pale, tibiæ dark-red. Upper-surface clothed with pale stramineous scales, having a greenish or coppery gloss, and with a few brownish scales scattered about. Under-surface with white scales, having a greenish gloss or a feeble purplish-green iridescence. Head and base of rostrum densely squamose.

Rostrum long and very thin, sides noticeably incurved between antennæ and apex. Antennæ moderately stout, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, funicle longer than scape, first joint longer than second-third combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex not much narrower than base. *Elytra* oblong-cordate; seriate-punctate; each interstice feebly seriate-punctate. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

CYDMÆA BINOTATA, *n. sp.*

Black; scape dull-reddish-brown, funicle and club piceous-black. Above with dingy-white and blackish-brown scales irregularly distributed on prothorax, a feeble dark longitudinal stripe and four dark spots across apex, and two across base, but none of them distinct; each elytron with a moderately large,

rounded, distinct white spot (at about the apical third), surrounded by blackish scales, and which are continued across suture. Under-surface with white scales feebly tinged with green.

Rostrum moderately stout, slightly longer than prothorax, very feebly decreasing from base to apex. *Antennæ* comparatively stout, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle slightly longer than scape, first joint as long as second-third combined. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, apex feebly but rather suddenly lessened; ocular lobes more prominent than usual. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, seriate-oblong-punctate; interstices not very wide. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, 1 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A much smaller species than *bimaculata* (Pascoe), the elytral spots white, and nearer apex than base.

CYDMÆA MÆRENS, n. sp.

Black. Scales of upper-surface entirely black, except for a very few whitish scales (invisible to the naked eye). Clothing of under-surface dull-white, in an occasional specimen feebly tinged with green, or with a faint coppery lustre; legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax in female, in male as long; very feebly decreasing in width from base to apex. *Antennæ* inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum; scape rather short, first joint of funicle longer than the following combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex narrowed. *Elytra* about once and one-fourth wider than prothorax; seriate-punctate; interstices wide, flat, feebly punctate. Length, $2\frac{1}{6}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; width, 1 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Darling Ranges, Bridgetown, Geraldton.

Of the build of *luctuosa* and *diversa*, but very differently coloured.

CYDMÆA INCONSPICUA, n. sp.

Black. Clothed with brown and greenish-white scales, more rounded than is usual in the genus; on the prothorax the brown scales prevail on the disc, and the white scales at the sides; on the elytra the white scales almost run in lines from base to apex. Under-surface with white scales.

Rostrum longer than prothorax, thin and subcylindrical. *Antennæ* elongate, inserted in exact middle of rostrum; funicle the length of club, first joint longer than second-third combined. *Prothorax* as long as wide, apex rounded and much narrower

than base. *Elytra* cordate, indistinctly seriate-punctate. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

Close to *diversa*, but the front coxæ separated.

CYDMEA DORSALIS, *n. sp.*

Black; tibiæ and tarsi reddish-piceous. Prothorax with chocolate-brown scales on disc, feebly interrupted by lines of pale scales, sides with pale scales; elytra with whitish scales, tinged with brown along suture and towards apex; each with a large dark chocolate-brown patch covering the second-eighth interstices, its posterior end well-defined and just before middle, its anterior margin not sharply defined. Under-surface and legs with white scales.

Rostrum longer than prothorax, thin and parallel-sided; the sides, even beyond antennæ, punctate. Antennæ moderately long, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle the length of scape, first joint as long as second-third combined, second scarcely longer than third. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about one-fourth less than base. *Elytra* cordate, feebly striate-punctate, interstices wide and very feebly convex. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1; width, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.; Mount Barker.

A well-marked species, above the average size. In this and all the following species the anterior coxæ are contiguous, in all the preceding they are separated.

CYDMEA FASCIATA, *n. sp.*

Black. Scales of upper surface black, with white (sometimes tinged with green) scales between eyes, forming a distinct patch on each side of prothorax at base, a feeble cluster in middle of apex, moderately densely clothing base of elytra or condensed into four rather feeble patches continued along suture to apex, and forming a distinct transverse fascia (slightly irregular about suture) just behind middle. Under-surface with white scales, either tinged with green or having a feeble coppery lustre.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin, and parallel-sided. Antennæ inserted almost in exact middle of rostrum; funicle slightly longer than club, first joint as long as three following combined. *Prothorax* distinctly transverse, apex about one-third less than base. *Elytra* short, oblong cordate; indistinctly seriate-punctate, punctures strong but almost concealed. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, $\frac{5}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Darling Ranges.

Allied to *luctuosa* (Pascoe) but somewhat shorter and broader, prothorax more transverse, &c. The white scales are somewhat

differently disposed, and the elytra are without the pale-brown scales along suture and towards base, which, though varying in extent, appear to be constant in *luctuosa*.

CYDMÆA UNIFORMIS, *n. sp.*

Black; antennæ piceous-brown. Upper-surface regularly clothed with white scales, more or less tinged with green. Scales of under-surface and legs bright pale-green.

Rostrum no longer than prothorax, comparatively stout, parallel-sided. Antennæ moderate, inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum; funicle larger than club, first joint longer than second-third combined. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about one-third less than base. *Elytra* longer than is usual in the genus, subcylindrical, very little wider than prothorax. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bunbury, Bridgetown.

The elytra appear to be multi-striate, owing to the colour and disposition of the scales, setæ, and punctures. The species is allied to *viridula* (Pascoe), but differs in the prothorax being shorter, distinctly broader at the base, and but little narrower than the elytra, the latter subcylindrical, &c. The clothing, also, is much denser.

CYDMÆA CARA, *n. sp.*

Black; apical half of rostrum and tibiæ dark-red, antennæ dull-red, scape paler. Prothorax with blackish-brown scales, a few white ones on disc, and dense (tinged with yellowish-brown) at the sides; elytra with blackish and white scales irregularly mixed; the black scales prevailing, except near apex and base; a distinct and moderately wide, straight, transverse white fascia behind the middle. Under-surface and legs with glossy silvery scales.

Rostrum long and thin, almost imperceptibly incurved between antennæ and apex; punctate to apex. Antennæ long and thin, inserted very little nearer apex than base; funicle the length of scape, first joint longer than second-third combined. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex rather suddenly lessened and subtuberculate. *Elytra* cordate, distinctly seriate-punctate; interstices not very wide. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

A well-marked species, slightly above the average size.

CYDMÆA ROSTRALIS, *n. sp.*

Black; apical two-fifths of rostrum reddish, tibiæ darker; antennæ pale red, club darker. Head and base of rostrum densely squamose. Prothorax and elytra with pale yellow, or greenish white, or coppery scales, or even with a feebly rosy

gloss; on the prothorax three feeble (often obliterated) lines of darker scales; on the elytra usually with moderately distinct small patches of brown scales, more distinct to the naked eye than under a lens. Under-surface seldom with pure white scales; frequently they are of a vivid green, occasionally even blue, and often with a coppery-green or purplish iridescence.

Rostrum considerably longer than prothorax, and very thin; very distinctly incurved between antennæ and apex. Antennæ elongate, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle longer than scape, first joint as long as second-third combined, second almost twice the length of third. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about one-fourth less than base. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, moderately strongly seriate-punctate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; variation in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

CYDMÆA HAKEÆ, *n. sp.*

Black; apical half of rostrum of a rather bright red, antennæ paler, tibiæ darker. Clothing much as in the preceding species, but less glossy.

Rostrum moderately long and thin, parallel-sided, rather strongly punctate to apex. Antennæ comparatively stout, inserted at one-third from apex of rostrum; funicle as long as club, first joint longer than second-third combined, second and third subequal. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex about one-fourth less than base. *Elytra* oblong-cordate; rather strongly seriate-punctate. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{6}$ mm.; variation in length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River (on *Hakea trifurcata*).

CYDMÆA MODESTA, *n. sp.*

Black; apical half of rostrum and tibiæ dark-red, antennæ of a dingy-red, club darker. Upper-surface almost uniformly clothed with whitish scales, having a feeble greenish tinge, and in places feebly mixed with brown scales. Beneath and legs with white scales, distinctly tinged with green.

Rostrum long, moderately thin, parallel-sided, punctate to apex. Antennæ long, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle the length of scape, first joint longer than second-third combined, second almost twice the length of third. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, subcylindrical, apex very little narrower than base. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, moderately distinctly seriate-punctate, interstices feebly convex, not very wide. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1; width, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

Close to *uniformis* (*ante*), but the rostrum not entirely black.

CYDMÆA GRISEA, *n. sp.*

Black; apical two-fifths of rostrum and the tibiæ dark-red, antennæ (including club) paler. Above with whitish scales, which on the elytra are feebly mixed with brown scales, placed in small transverse series, but which scarcely interfere with the prevailing colour. Scales of under- of a more pure white than of upper- surface.

Rostrum long, moderately thin, parallel-sided; strongly punctate to apex. Antennæ long, inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum; funicle slightly longer than club, first joint as long as second-third combined, second considerably longer than third. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex strongly lessened and sub-tubular, base almost perfectly straight. *Elytra* briefly oblong-cordate; indistinctly seriate-punctate. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

CYDMÆA BREVICORNIS, *n. sp.*

Black; rostrum piceous-brown, apical half paler, legs and antennæ red. Upper-surface with coppery-yellow scales, feebly interrupted by small spots or stripes of darker scales. Under-surface with pale coppery-green scales.

Rostrum long, thin, sides very feebly decreasing from base to apex. Antennæ comparatively short, inserted distinctly closer to apex than base of rostrum; funicle noticeably longer than scape (which is rather short), first joint as long as second-fourth combined. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, apex about one-third less than base. *Elytra* briefly cordate, distinctly seriate-punctate. Length, $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; width, 1 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges.

CYDMÆA EUCALYPTI, *n. sp.*

Piceous; elytra dark-reddish-brown, rostrum red, becoming slightly darker towards base; legs and antennæ red. *Prothorax* with chocolate-brown scales, forming a large rounded discal patch (usually well-defined), and a small spot on each side at apex; greenish-white or yellowish scales elsewhere; elytra with chocolate-brown (much darker in some specimens than in others) scales occupying the greater part of their surface, and condensed into irregular patches, especially towards base; elsewhere with whitish scales, more or less tinged with yellow or pale-brown. Under-surface with white scales.

Rostrum long, thin, parallel-sided. Antennæ long, thin, inserted at about one-third from apex of rostrum; funicle the length of or very slightly shorter than club, first joint as long as second-fourth, second as long as third-fourth. *Prothorax* rather

strongly transverse, apex about one-fourth less than base. *Elytra* cordate; rather strongly seriate-punctate, interstices not very wide, and very feebly convex. Length, $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; variation in length, 2— $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Bridgetown (on young *Eucalypti*).

The scales of the under-surface in all the specimens (eight) under examination are uniformly white, not at all tinged with green or other colour, as is so frequently the case; the size is variable, and the disposition and extent of the dark scales on the elytra are very much so. The species to a certain extent agrees with the description of *selligera* (Pascoe), but the rostrum of that species is described as “nigra.”

CYDMÆA NYMPHOIDES, *n. sp.*

Piceous; elytra reddish-brown, rostrum brownish-red, antennæ pale-red, legs slightly darker. Prothorax with coppery-yellow scales, feebly mixed with chocolate on the disc; elytra with pale scales, a few snowy ones about suture, brownish scales towards apex and sides, and a moderately well-defined chocolate brown patch on each side towards base.

Rostrum long and very thin, very feebly dilated from antennæ to apex. Antennæ as in preceding. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex about one-third less than base. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, rather longer than is usual in the genus; feebly striate, interstices narrow. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1; width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Pinjarrah.

The disposition of the scales on the elytra gives this species a strong resemblance to the pupæ of many small bugs, especially of the family LYGÆIDÆ.

- C. BIMACULATA, *Pasc.*; Mast. Cat. Sp., No. 5,134. *Hab.*—Sydney: Blackheath.
- C. VIRIDULA, *Pasc.*; *l.c.*, 5,139. *Hab.*—Swan River: Donnybrook.
- C. LUCTUOSA, *Pasc.*; *l.c.*, 5,135. *Hab.*—W.A.; N.S.W.
- C. NOTATICOLLIS, *Pasc.*; *l.c.*, 5,136. *Hab.*—Geraldton.
- C. PUSILLA, *Pasc.*; *l.c.*, 5,137. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.
- C. OBSCURA, *Blkb.*; P.L.S., N.S.W., 1890, p. 339. *Hab.*—Adelaide.
- C. DIVERSA, *Blkb.*; *l.c.*, p. 340. *Hab.*—N.S.W.; W.A.
- C. LINEATA, *Blkb.*; *l.c.*, 584. *Hab.*—Galston.
- C. MAJOR, *Blkb.*; *l.c.*, 1893, p. 189. *Hab.*—Galston.
- C. MIXTA, *Blkb.*; T.R.S., S.A., 1894, p. 158. *Hab.*—Sydney: Como

I append a tabulation of the species herein described, using for convenience' sake Mr. Blackburn's main divisions when tabulating the species known to him.*

Front coxæ separated.					
Rostrum red	...	...	...	...	<i>rufipes.</i>
Rostrum black.					
Antennæ red.					
Derm of elytra red	...	...	...	...	<i>teramocera.</i>
Derm of elytra black	...	...	...	...	<i>filirostris.</i>
Antennæ with reddish-brown scape and blackish funicle					
Antennæ black.					
Clothing of upper-surface almost entirely black	...	...	...	...	<i>mærens.</i>
Clothing less dark	...	...	...	...	<i>inconspicua.</i>
Front coxæ contiguous.					
Rostrum entirely black.					
Upper-surface with well-defined spots or stripes.					
Elytra with two chocolate brown spots	...	...	...	...	<i>dorsalis.</i>
Elytra fasciate	...	...	...	...	<i>fasciata.</i>
Upper-surface uniform					
Rostrum red or piceous-black, and more or less diluted with red towards apex.					
Femora piceous, or at least considerably darker than tibiæ.					
Elytra with a transverse post-median fascia	...	...	...	...	<i>cara.</i>
Elytra not fasciate.					
Funicle with second and third joints subequal	...	...	...	...	<i>hakeæ.</i>
Funicle with second joint considerably longer than third.					
Sides of rostrum distinctly incurved between antennæ and apex					
Sides of rostrum straight.	...	...	...	...	<i>rostralis.</i>
Prothorax subcylindrical					
Prothorax much wider at base than at apex	...	...	...	...	<i>modesta.</i>
Femora and tibiæ uniformly red.					
Scape shorter than funicle	...	...	...	...	<i>brevicornis.</i>
Scape the length of funicle.					
Eyes touching rostrum	...	...	...	...	<i>eucalypti.</i>
Eyes not touching rostrum	...	...	...	...	<i>nymphoides.</i>

ENOCHROMA TRIQUETRA, *n. sp.*

Reddish-castaneous; prothorax piceous-brown; sterna slightly darker than abdomen. Each elytron with ten spots of pale orange-coloured scales; of these four are lateral and somewhat angular, two are sutural, of which one at one-third from base is round, and the other near apex suboblong; three round humeral spots, of which one is just within the shoulder; the tenth spot is on the fourth-sixth interstices at about the apical third; a few yellowish scales scattered about. Under-surface with orange-coloured setose scales, more or less condensed at sides of meso- and metasternum, and between anterior and intermediate coxæ.

* In P. L. S., N. S. W., 1890, p. 341.

Head feebly punctate. *Rostrum* long, rather feebly punctate. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides equally rounded; densely and rather strongly granulate. *Elytra* subtriangular; sides and shoulders feebly rounded, base about once and one-half wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, punctures rather large, subcontiguous, partially concealed; interstices feebly convex, slightly wider than punctures; densely and rather minutely granulate. *Under-surface* rather sparsely punctate, a feeble depression in middle of and common to first and second abdominal segments, and a rather more distinct impression on apical. Length, $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Richmond River.

Differs from *rubeta* (Pascoe) in the colour of the prothorax and under-surface (in that species the meso- and metasternum are black), the shape of the elytra (in *rubeta* the sides are subparallel to about the apical third, in the above they decrease in width from the shoulders), and in the number, colour, and disposition of the spots. The shape of the head, rostrum, prothorax, and legs are much alike in both species.

MISOPHRICE.

Of the Australian *Erirehinidæ*, three genera (*Misophrice*, *Thechia*, and *Anarciarthrum*) are noted by Mr. Blackburn as having triarticulate tarsi. *Anarciarthrum*, as it appears to me, can scarcely be maintained; it differs from *Misophrice* in having the funicle composed of five joints only. I think the genus, of which only one species is known, should be regarded as forming a section of *Misophrice*. *Thechia*,* apparently unknown to Mr. Blackburn, (as it is to me), is described as having a seven-jointed funicle; the impression left on my mind after examining Mr. Pascoe's description of *T. pygmea* is that it is an insect strongly resembling *dispar*, *munda*, and other species of *Misophrice*. I hardly think it desirable to establish several genera on species having such a very strong character as the absence (or apparent absence rather) of the claw-joint in common; at least without other and very strongly marked peculiarities, and the species of a number of genera are known to vary in the number of joints in the funicle.

MISOPHRICE ALTERNATA, *n. sp.*

Piceous-black; scape and first joint of funicle red; elytra, abdomen, and legs dull dark-red. Clothed with dull whitish scales, comparatively dense on prothorax, moderately dense on third, fifth, and seventh interstices of the elytra, but feeble,

* In Master's Catalogue, as *Trechia*, to *T. pygmea* (No. 5,204) add Plate iii., fig. 16.

except for a few spots, on the others; lateral and transverse margins of the sterna rather densely clothed; almost tufted between eyes. Clothed, in addition, with long, erect, brownish setæ.

Rostrum longer than prothorax, feebly incurved between antennæ and apex; grooved and densely punctate at base, subseriately punctate at sides. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, the length of five basal joints of funicle; first and second joints of funicle* subequal in length, but the first much thicker than second. *Prothorax* transverse, convex, sides rounded and increasing to base; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, sides subparallel to near apex; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large, subquadrate; interstices scarcely convex, wider than punctures, very feebly punctate. *Prosternum* rather strongly emarginate at apex. Abdomen convex. Front *coxæ* as widely separated as intermediate; third tarsal joint more than twice as wide as long. Length (from apex of prothorax), $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

Appears to be closer to *hispida* (Pascoe) than to any other species, but it must be very distinct from that one, judging from both the generic and specific diagnoses. In Mr. Blackburn's tabulation it would fall besides *argentata* (Blackburn), from which it differs in shape, colour, clothing, punctures, setæ, &c.

MISOPHRICE SQUAMIBUNDA, *n. sp.*

Dull-red; under-surface (abdomen excepted) darker; rostrum red, club and tarsi piceous. Densely clothed with soft whitish scales, the elytral suture with denser and almost snowy scales; under-surface more sparsely clothed than upper; rostrum glabrous. Clothed in addition with short decumbent setæ.

Rostrum but little (if at all) longer than prothorax; punctate and grooved at base, rather feebly punctate elsewhere. Scape inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle large and thick, slightly longer than two following combined, third-sixth subglobular. *Prothorax* transverse, sides feebly incurved to apex, and increasing to base; densely punctate. *Elytra* very little wider than prothorax, sides parallel to apical fourth, thence cordate to apex; apex wide; striate-punctate, punctures concealed. *Prosternum* strongly emarginate in front. Abdomen feebly concave in middle. Separation of front and middle *coxæ* equal. Length, 2 (vix) mm. rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

* In this and all the following species the funicle is six-jointed.

The clothing is so dense that the colour and sculpture, except of the rostrum, can only be seen by disarranging the scales. The species would fall besides *parallela* in Mr. Blackburn's tabulation. With it, however, it has very little in common.

MISOPHRICE VIRIDISQUAMA, *n. sp.*

Black ; abdomen piceous-red, antennæ piceous ; rather sparsely clothed with vivid green scales, the elytral interstices each with a single line of scales, rostrum glabrous ; under-surface with green scales at the sides behind the mesosternum ; elsewhere irregularly clothed.

Rostrum considerably longer than prothorax, parallel-sided towards apex, base grooved ; towards apex with oblong, distant, seriate punctures. Scape inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum, much shorter than funicle ; first joint of funicle large, obconic, longer than second-third combined, second-sixth subcylindrical, feebly decreasing in length. *Prothorax* transverse, apex about one-fifth narrower than base ; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders square, sides feebly increasing to beyond the middle, apex emarginate ; striate-punctate, punctures large, subquadrate, subapproximate ; interstices convex, as wide, wider, or narrower than punctures according to position, rather densely punctate. *Prosternum* scarcely visibly emarginate. Basal segments of abdomen flattened in middle or very feebly concave. Front *coxæ* less distinctly separated than the middle pair. Length, $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm. ; rostrum, $\frac{5}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

Differs from *Anarciarthrum viride* (which it resembles to a remarkable degree both as regards sculpture and clothing), in having thinner legs, slightly sparser clothing, shorter rostrum, decidedly shorter scape (and which is inserted nearer the base of rostrum), longer and different punctures of rostrum, and in the number of joints in the funicle. I can by no means regard the two species as belonging to different genera. The head of each species, *when removed from the prothorax**, is exactly of the same shape, and (except in the other species of *Misophrice* having the apex of prothorax wide) is different to that of any other species with which I am acquainted in the subfamily.

MISOPHRICE VITIATA, *n. sp.*

Reddish ; head, meso- and mesosternum, scutellum and club black ; rostrum dark-red, antennæ pale red, apical joints of club infusate ; elytra blotched with piceous beyond the middle, the

* The head (except as to the eyes) resembles to a certain extent that of *Moyssita cirrifera* and other species of that genus, *when in position*.

blotch not extending to apex. Clothed with yellowish setose scales, moderately dense on head and extreme base of rostrum, sparser on prothorax, and forming longitudinal and more or less distinct spots at the base, middle and near apex of third and fifth elytral interstices, sides of elytra very sparsely clothed; under-surface with whiter and rather denser scales than above, but very sparse in middle of metasternum and two basal segments of abdomen.

Rostrum considerably longer than head, slightly dilated at apex; grooved and punctate at base, subseriately punctate elsewhere. Scape slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, fully the length of funicle; first joint of funicle as long as three following combined, at its apex almost the width of apex of scape. *Prothorax* transverse, sides decreasing towards apex, parallel beyond middle; densely punctate. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax at base, shoulders rounded, widest about one-third from apex; interstices convex, wider or narrower than punctures, feebly punctate. *Prosternum* scarcely emarginate in front. Basal segments of abdomen feebly concave. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 (vix) mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

A very distinct species.

MISOPHRICE CYLINDRICA, *n. sp.*

Black; rostrum piceous-black, elytra dark-red, base and suture black, abdomen and legs piceous-red, tarsi darker. Sparsely clothed with whitish setose scales, having a golden or coppery lustre.

Rostrum extending to posterior coxæ, cylindrical, rather less strongly curved than is usual in the genus; rather feebly punctate, scarcely grooved at base. Scape inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum, shorter than funicle; first joint of the latter as long as three following combined, second-sixth sub-cylindrical. *Prothorax* subquadrate, apex almost exactly the width of base, sides very feebly rounded; densely and strongly punctate; with a very feeble median line. *Elytra* subcylindrical, very little wider than prothorax, sides subparallel to near apex, shoulders rounded, apex entire; striate-punctate, punctures quadrate, approximate; interstices moderately strongly convex, narrower than punctures, finely punctate. *Prosternum* widely and feebly emarginate in front. Abdomen slightly concave. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

In general appearance, except as to colour, strongly resembles *parallela*.

MISOPHRICE NGRIVENTRIS, *n. sp.*

Black; elytra dark-red, a large basal portion and the suture black; scape, first joint of funicle and femora (knees excepted) red. Very sparsely (moderately at sides, both of upper and under-surfaces) clothed with dingy greenish white scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, grooved throughout. Scape inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, subequal in length with funicle; first joint of the latter large, thick, longer than two following combined, fourth-sixth transverse. *Prothorax* transverse, sides increasing to near base; densely punctate. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, dilated posteriorly, apex entire; punctate as in preceding species. *Prosternum* very feebly emarginate. Abdomen feebly concave. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River, Rottneet Island.

The black abdomen will serve to distinguish this species from most of its congeners; in colour (except of abdomen) and sculpture it much resembles *oblonga*.

MISOPHRICE CLATHRATA, *n. sp.*

Coloured as the preceding, except that the abdomen is of a rather bright piceous-red. Sparsely clothed (very sparsely on elytra, except at base and sides) with bright metallic scales, sometimes green, sometimes coppery-green or golden.

Rostrum longer than prothorax, grooved throughout. Scape slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; first joint of funicle thick, as long as two following combined, fifth-sixth strongly transverse. *Prothorax* slightly transverse, feebly decreasing at apex, sides very feebly rounded towards base; densely punctate. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders almost square, sides parallel (or almost so) to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures (especially at the base) very large, considerably wider than interstices; these slightly convex and finely punctate. *Prosternum* scarcely visibly emarginate. Abdomen very feebly convex. Length, 1 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Geraldton, Swan River.

The smallest species hitherto described, and very distinct amongst those of similar clothing and colour.

MISOPHRICE DISSIDENTANEA, *n. sp.*

Dark piceous-brown; elytra red, a sub-triangular basal patch and the suture dark; antennæ (club infuscate), legs (knees and tarsi infuscate) and abdomen of a rather bright red. Head with dull-whitish scales, scales of similar appearance elsewhere but extremely sparse.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, grooved throughout. Scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, first joint of funicle large, thick, the length of second-third combined. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base but little wider than apex; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, feebly dilating posteriorly, shoulders somewhat rounded; striate-punctate, punctures large, sub-quadrate and wider than interstices at base, towards apex much feebler and much narrower than interstices. *Prosternum* scarcely visibly emarginate; metasternum strongly punctate, a very distinct depression in its middle and which is continued on to abdomen. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

The punctures almost disappear at the apex of elytra, the striæ there being very distinct.

MISOPHRICE FENESTRATA, *n. sp.*

Colour much as in the preceding, except that the dark parts are black and the elytra are more testaceous than red. Moderately clothed with dull white (in an occasional specimen feebly tinged with green) scales and forming feeble lines on elytra; under-surface (except at sides) very sparsely clothed, the scales having a feeble greenish or coppery lustre.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, grooved behind and slightly in front of antennæ. Scape nearer base than apex of rostrum, the length of funicle; first joint of the latter large and thick, slightly longer than the second-third combined. *Prothorax* transverse, sides almost straight, base but little wider than apex. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, sides very feebly dilating posteriorly; striate-punctate, punctures very large, quadrate, sub-approximate; interstices convex, narrower than punctures, densely punctate. *Prosternum* scarcely visibly emarginate. Basal segments of abdomen feebly concave. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (*vix*); rostrum, $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

Resembling the preceding to a certain extent, but with paler elytra, the punctures of which are much larger and more regular, insertion of scape different, &c.

M. QUADRATICOLLIS, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Swan River.

M. MUNDA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Beverley.

M. ARGENTATA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—S.A.

M. VARIABILIS, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—S.A.

M. SUBMETALLICA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—S.A.

M. PARALLELA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W., T., W.A.

M. OBLONGA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Sydney.

M. DISPAR, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Sydney, Tamworth, Forest Reefs.

M. SPILOTA, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Tweed River.

ANARCIARTHURUM VIRIDE, *Blkb.* *Hab.*—Swan River.

As Mr. Blackburn has tabulated the species described by him, I have not considered it necessary to include his species in the following table:—

First and second joints of funicle subequal in length	...	<i>alternata.</i>
First joint of funicle twice the length of second.		
Derm almost concealed beneath scales and setæ	...	<i>squamibunda.</i>
Derm but slightly clothed.		
Prothorax and elytra black	... ..	<i>viridisquama.</i>
Prothorax and elytra reddish	... ..	<i>vitiata.</i>
Prothorax black, elytra more or less red.		
Elytra scarcely wider than prothorax, body sub-cylindrical	... ..	<i>cylindrica.</i>
Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, body sub-ovate.		
Abdomen black	... ..	<i>nigriventris.</i>
Abdomen more or less red.		
Prothoracic scales metallic, size very small	... ..	<i>clathrata.</i>
Prothoracic scales dull, size larger.		
Scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum	... ..	<i>dissentanea.</i>
Scape nearer base than apex	... ..	<i>fenestrata.</i>

STOREUS.*

In describing this genus, Schönherr evidently regarded the dentition of the femora as of secondary importance, as, of the two species referred to it, *variegatus* has dentate, and *signatus*† edentate, femora. Apparently, also, he was only acquainted with the male sex, as the rostrum is described as being the length of the head and prothorax combined, not, as it certainly is in the female of *variegatus*, considerably longer.

No species have been referred to the genus since it was first characterised, but subsequently‡ Mr. Pascoe proposed the genus *Emplexis*, to which he referred five species in all; to these Herr J. Faust has added one, and the Rev. T. Blackburn eleven species. Of these I know *filirostris* (Pascoe), *monticola*, *munda*, *gravis*, *majuscula*, and *assimilis* (Blackburn).

* Schön. Gen. Curc., VII. (2), p. 293; Lacord. Gen. Col. VI., p. 494.

† This species does not appear to be known to Australian entomologists. I have not been enabled to identify it from amongst the numerous species of Eirrhinidæ in my possession, although I have repeatedly searched for it; the majority of the species, however, appear to me to be very local in distribution. Judging by the description, it appears to be allied to *Emplexis majuscula*, or possibly *E. monticola*. In size it is stated to be a little larger than *Eirrhinus pectoralis*.

‡ Trans. Ent. Soc., 1870, p. 194.

Of *Storeus* and *Emplexis*, Mr. Blackburn remarks* :—“The two genera appear to me to be very close to each other, and I cannot find any more exact structural difference than that the form of *Emplexis* is much more narrow and oblong, and that its second ventral segment is evidently less abbreviated than in *Storeus*.” In his tabulation of the Eirrhinid genera,† the two are separated by the femora of *Storeus* being dentate, and edentate in *Emplexis*.

An examination of extensive material (over 60 species, of the majority of which I know both sexes) has convinced me that *Emplexis* cannot be maintained as a genus apart from *Storeus*.

An extraordinary feature, more or less noticeable in almost all the species, is the apparent doubling of several or all of the joints of the funicle.‡ This apparent doubling is not caused (though usually rendered more pronounced) by dark rings, but by actual constriction of the joints themselves, usually, but not always, in front of the middle. In some species the joints are so strongly constricted that it is actually difficult to tell to which joint a part belongs.

Neither Mr. Pascoe nor Mr. Blackburn have referred to the costæ on the male rostra. These, however, are scarcely noticeable under a Coddington lens, being usually acute and more or less obscured by scales. They are seven in number (sometimes the median or three median ones are almost obsolete), are narrow and acutely raised, and terminate at, just before or just behind, the antennæ. Frequently the median costa is feebly continued to the apex.

The sexual differences in the majority of the species are usually very pronounced. The rostrum of the male is always shorter, and usually much shorter, than that of the female, but is longer than the prothorax,|| is nearly always much more noticeably costate, is frequently bent only near the apex (arcuate throughout in the female), is usually squamose to the antennæ, instead of at the extreme base only, as in the female, and is always more distinctly punctate in front of the antennæ. The antennæ are stouter in the male, the scape is inserted nearer to the apex of rostrum, and a much greater portion passes the apex. The relative length of the scape to the funicle and club is sometimes different. The club is generally much more elongate in the female than in the male. The metasternum and abdomen of the

* P.L.S., N.S.W., 1892, p. 142.

† T.R.S., S.A., p. 150 *et seq.*

‡ This appearance can only be seen under a compound power, and appears to be confined to the males.

|| With the exception of *E. notata* (Blackburn), which is described as having the rostrum of the male “prothorace paullo breviori.”

male are frequently longitudinally depressed, and the depression more or less setose; the females are never depressed there (though occasionally flat), and the scales are but little different in appearance from those at the sides.

As Mr. Blackburn has remarked, in Lacordaire's classification, *Emplesis*, on account of the excavated prosternum, would come out of the *Erirehinides* altogether; but it does not appear to me to be desirable that it should. The only other subfamily to which at present it could be referred is the *Cryptorhynchides*, but from that group it is excluded by two characters in combination (not noticing the partial contiguity of the anterior coxæ, seen to a certain extent in *Melanterius* and a few others). These are the termination of the tibiæ, and the intercoxal process of the mesosternum. In the *Cryptorhynchides* each tibia is almost invariably terminated by a strong curved hook, which appears as a continuation of the tibia itself; whilst in *Emplesis* there is a small subtriangular apical tooth, which can only be regarded as a supplementary process.* The intercoxal process is either plane or convex. In the former case it is usually subquadrate, and slopes down at an angle of about 45°; in the latter it is longer, and almost level with the coxæ. In the *Cryptorhynchides* it appears as a cavernous receptacle for the apex of the rostrum, or in default is turned up at the sides, so as to be more or less concave.

The majority of the species are to be taken under the loose bark of living trees, sometimes in considerable numbers. Of *filirostris* I have seen many thousands of specimens under the bark of an Eucalyptus at Walkaway. A piece of bark four or five inches square would sometimes cover hundreds.

I do not think that the majority of the species can be satisfactorily described without taking into consideration features which are usually considered to be generic. In the tabulation supplied herewith a number of allied species are separated some distance. All of the following in appearance (especially as regards the "tesselation" of the upper-surface) more or less closely resemble each other:—*assimilis*, *mundus*, *gravis*, *filirostris*, *lithostrotus*, *femoralis*, *ignobilis*, *tuberculifrons*, *parvulus*, *impotens*, *brachyderes*, *macrostylus*, *arcuatus*, *ellipticus*, *dispar*, *tesselatus*, *consuetus*, *invidiosus*, *indistinctus*, *mediocris*, and *occidentalis*. Of the others, *canaliculatus*, *cryptorhynchus*, *inamænus*, *pauperculus*, *ephipigiger*, *multiarticulatus*, and *niveiceps* would appear to form a natural group; whilst *bellulus*, *cyphirhinus*,

* Mr. Pascoe describes the tibiæ of *Emplesis* as being "apice inermes." In *filirostris* (of the identification of which I have no doubt whatever) the tibiæ certainly are armed at the apex, but (as in most of the other species) the terminal process is almost entirely concealed by the clothing.

nigrofasciatus, *dorsalis*, and *indistinctus* would appear to form another. *Falsus* and *setosus* are isolated species. *Monticola* in appearance somewhat resembles *majusculus*.

In the species in which I have broken a few specimens for examination (including *variegatus* and *filirostris*) it can be noticed that that portion of the mesothorax which is received into the prothorax has numerous large round, shallow punctures, besides many small ones, which give it a granulate (sometimes transversely granulate) appearance. Each side also is marked by an oblique slightly curved sulcus.

The third and fourth abdominal segments are usually slightly arcuate throughout. They are, however, often drawn (sometimes angularly) rather suddenly backwards at the sides; but there are so many intermediate species that this character cannot be employed other than specifically. I have seen no species in which they are perfectly straight.

I have many species which (as their antennal club is red) I have deferred describing owing to paucity of material. A tabulation of those here described will be found farther on.

STOREUS AMENUS, n. sp.

Male. Elliptic, moderately robust. Black, tarsi and antennæ dull-red. Head with blackish scales, a feeble line of whitish scales down middle and on each side; a distinct semi-erect, whitish tuft between eyes; rostrum with white scales. Prothorax with black scales, except for a very distinct white patch on each side at the base. Elytra with white scales, intermingled in small patches amongst pale-ochreous ones; a very distinct black fascia just behind the middle, dilating to the sides, and usually (but not always) continued across suture; a few small patches of black scales elsewhere. Legs and under-surface with whitish scales, becoming setose along the middle.

Rostrum rather stout, not much longer than prothorax, moderately strongly curved, subparallel; basal two-thirds with seven fine costæ, of which the median one is most distinct; apical third punctate, and with a very feeble median carina. Antennæ inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum; scape distinctly passing apex, shorter than funicle; funicle with first joint as long as second-third, second slightly longer than third, sixth-seventh transverse; club the length of three preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, suddenly narrowed in front, sides rounded in middle and feebly decreasing to base, base scarcely bisinuate; not very coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat irregular along middle. *Elytra* wider than prothorax, scarcely parallel to beyond the middle; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large; interstices feebly convex towards the apex. *Prosternum* deeply and rather widely emarginate in front;

anterior coxæ completely, but at base very narrowly, separated. Intercostal process of mesosternum subquadrate, flat, densely and finely punctate. Metasternum and abdomen longitudinally depressed, the latter with the third and fourth segments drawn backwards rather angularly at the sides. *Legs* rather robust; femora dentate: the posterior acutely, the intermediate slightly, the anterior scarcely visibly; anterior tibiæ feebly bisinuate beneath. Length, $3\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Female. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, costæ less pronounced, setose instead of squamose, antennæ inserted two-fifths from apex, and the clothing of the body beneath of stouter scales.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs.

A distinct and very pretty species, numerous specimens of which were obtained under bark of the "white" gum.

STOREUS VARIABILIS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Red; sterna, apex of rostrum, and club darker. Head and basal two-thirds of rostrum almost uniformly clothed with whitish flattened scales; on each side of the latter a feeble row of semi-erect scales. Upper-surface with scales varying on different individuals from snowy to pale-ochreous—regular, or almost regular, in tone; rather sparse on prothorax, and usually sparser on elytra, where the pattern appears to be very variable; they are usually denser at the base and apex; frequently there are three feeble transverse fasciæ; sometimes the scales are placed in feeble elongate spots, and in an occasional specimen there is a broad transverse wide fascia just before the middle, and which is continued backwards along the sides. Under-surface and legs with rather sparse scales, usually less pure than on the prothorax.

Rostrum considerably longer than prothorax, gently curved throughout, almost parallel to insertion of antennæ, but then becoming narrower; each side with two moderately distinct costæ; median costa, if present, not traceable; apex punctate. Antennæ elongate, slender; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum, about one-third passing apex, very slightly longer than funicle; funicle with first joint as long as second-third combined, and much stouter, second-fourth subcylindrical, second not noticeably longer than third, sixth-seventh subglobular, not transverse; club elongate-ovate, narrow, but considerably wider than funicle, longer than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex not suddenly lessened, base distinctly bisinuate; not very distinctly punctate. *Elytra* very feebly dilated behind the shoulders, shoulders rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures shallow, not approximate. *Prosternum* deeply and narrowly grooved. Abdomen with third and fourth segments arcuate throughout.

Legs not very robust; posterior femora distinctly, intermediate slightly dentate, anterior edentate; tibiæ slightly arcuate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Female. Differs in having a considerably longer ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) rostrum, with the lateral carinæ very feeble, feebly setose, and (except at extreme base) not at all squamose; the antennæ are inserted almost in middle of rostrum, the scape does not pass the apex, and the sixth-seventh joints of the funicle are scarcely globular.

Hab.—W.A.: Darling Ranges, Swan River, Pinjarrah, Mount Barker.

A distinct but, as regards the clothing, somewhat variable species. I have taken specimens on *Kingia australis*, *Banksia*, and several species of *Eucalyptus*. The second and third joints of the funicle in the male appear each to be double.

STOREUS CONTORTUS, *n. sp.*

Female (?). Moderately elongate. Brownish-red, sterna darker, upper-surface more or less mottled with black. Head uniformly clothed with pale flattened scales, becoming denser between eyes; basal two-thirds of rostrum with sparse setose scales. Prothorax at the sides and base with pale-brown, intermingled with a few whitish scales; scales on elytra in general like those on prothorax, but forming a short longitudinal stripe on each side of scutellum, spots almost forming a fascia beyond the middle and another nearer apex; a distinct triangular black patch on each side, and which do not extend to the suture or sides. Under-surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax and club combined, arcuate throughout; with seven fine costæ; apical portion punctate, and microscopically punctate. Antennæ elongate, slender, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape straight, scarcely thickened towards apex, fully half passing, slightly shorter than funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle almost as long as second-third, second longer than third; club elliptic-ovate, as long as three preceding joints. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, sides rounded, feebly decreasing to base, and rather more (but not suddenly) to apex; densely punctate. *Elytra* with sides gently arcuate throughout; seriate-punctate, punctures almost concealed. *Prosternum* rather strongly grooved. Abdomen with third and fourth segments gently arcuate. *Legs* moderately robust; femora as in preceding; tibiæ straight. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

STOREUS CAPTIOSUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Moderately elongate. Piceous-black, rostrum dark-brown; antennæ, legs, and apex of prothorax red; elytra dark

along suture, dull-red elsewhere. Head closely covered with whitish elongate scales, becoming subfasciculate between eyes; rostrum (except at base) with sparse suberect scales. Upper-surface with white and ochreous scales intermingled, the white scales on the prothorax slightly condensed at the sides and forming two longitudinal stripes (very feebly separated) from the middle of the base; on the elytra forming two scarcely traceable transverse fasciæ; one just beyond the middle, the other between it and apex. Legs and under-surface with white scales.

Rostrum rather stout, slightly longer than prothorax, feebly arcuate; with seven narrow, sharply-raised costæ, partially concealed by clothing; apical third punctate. *Antennæ* comparatively stout; scape inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, and which it considerably passes, slightly longer than funicle; first joint of funicle longer than second-third, second distinctly longer than third; third-seventh transverse, third shortest of all, its suture with fourth somewhat indistinct; club ovate, almost the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, sides and base gently rounded; densely punctate. *Elytra* with the sides gently rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures rather large and subapproximate. *Prosternal channel* wide and moderately shallow, apex deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments straight, except for a slight angularity at sides. *Legs* moderately stout; posterior femora distinctly, intermediate scarcely, anterior not at all dentate; tibiæ short, feebly bisinuate beneath. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Female. Differs in having a slightly longer rostrum, setose instead of squamose, and with the carinæ feebly marked, scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, &c.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

Allied to, and on first sight apparently identical with, the preceding, but differs in its clothing, legs, and abdominal sutures.

STOREUS LITHOSTROTUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dull-red. Head and rostrum to antennæ densely and almost uniformly clothed with pale-ochreous-white scales. Upper-surface with ochreous and pale-ochreous scales, forming a distinctly tessellated pattern. Under-surface with whitish scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, moderately stout, straight to antennæ, and then bent downwards; costæ sharply raised, but almost concealed by scales; apical half strongly punctate, the interspaces densely and finely punctate. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum and more than half passing, as long as funicle and first joint of club combined; funicle with first joint obtriangular, equal to first-third combined, second slightly longer than third,

third-seventh transverse, seventh strongly so; club ovate, the length of four preceding joints, and almost continuous with them. *Prothorax* transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed, basal three-fourths parallel, base bisinuate; with or without trace of a feeble median line. *Elytra* not parallel-sided, shoulders rounded, apex feebly emarginate; seriate-punctate. *Prosternal channel* rather shallow. Intercostal process of mesosternum level, or almost level, with *coxæ*. Abdomen with the third and fourth segments angularly drawn backwards at sides. Length, 3 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{5}{4}$ mm. (female, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, and feebly curved throughout, basal half rather feebly squamose, costæ and apical punctures much feebler. Antennæ slender, scape inserted slightly in front of middle, club elongate-ovate. The anterior femora are thinner and longer.

Hab.—Swan River, Geraldton, Pinjarrah.

STOREUS FEMORALIS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dull reddish-brown, prothorax and sterna darker. Head closely covered with ochreous-grey scales, denser but not fasciculate between eyes, rostrum closely covered to antennæ. Upper-surface with ochreous scales, forming a feeble tessellated pattern; elytra in addition with fine lines of decumbent setæ. Under-surface and legs with whitish or pale-ochreous scales.

Rostrum elongate, rather strongly curved; with sharply raised and slightly waved costæ, which become very feeble in front of antennæ; apical portion subrugosely punctate. Antennæ comparatively stout; scape inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum, not one-third passing apex, almost the length of funicle and club; first joint of funicle equal to second-third, second considerably longer than third, fourth-seventh transverse; club briefly ovate, the length of three preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed, sides rounded and decreasing to base; densely punctate. *Elytra* feebly emarginate at apex; seriate-punctate, lightly striate, punctures rather large. *Prosternal channel* not very deep or wide; *coxæ* just touching at their bases. Intercostal process of mesosternum raised and almost globular. Metasternum and abdomen somewhat concave; third and fourth segments of the latter rather strongly drawn backwards at sides. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm. (female, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum considerably longer, less squamose (though more densely so than is usual in the sex), the costæ much less distinct, apical portion with elongate shallow punctures. Antennæ slender, club rather elongate,

almost continuous with funicle; body beneath not concave, and the anterior femora thinner.

Hab.—N.W.A.: Upper Ord River (Mr. R. Helms).

An abundant species. The four posterior femora are distinctly grooved. In many other species, however, they are grooved, but the grooves are almost concealed. The second and third joints of the funicle in the male are each divided into two unequal portions, of which the anterior is much shorter, and is distinctly considerably narrower than the posterior, the sutures are dark-brown, and the funicle even on a close inspection appears to be nine-jointed.

STOREUS IGNOBILIS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic, moderately elongate. Dull-reddish-brown; antennæ, legs, and three apical segments of abdomen somewhat paler. Head rather closely covered with whitish scales, dense between eyes; rostrum moderately densely clothed at base, but decreasing towards and terminating before antennæ. Scales on body much as in the preceding, but the tessellated pattern still less distinct, and the elytra without lines of setæ.

Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, moderately stout, bent at insertion of antennæ; with seven sharply raised costæ, all of which are distinct; apical portion, especially just in front of antennæ, strongly punctate, the interspaces finely punctate. Antennæ rather slender; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, about half passing apex, slightly shorter than funicle and club; first joint of funicle a little longer than second-third combined; club ovate, moderately elongate, almost equal in length to four preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed, basal two-thirds subparallel, base bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* scarcely emarginate at apex; seriate-punctate, towards apex lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* rather deep and wide. Intercostal process of mesosternum rather elongate and level with coxæ. Abdomen with third and fourth segments straight, except for a slight angularity at the sides. Length, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

STOREUS TUBERCULIFRONS, *n. sp.*

Elongate-elliptic. Dull-reddish-brown, rostrum (except apex) and antennæ paler. Head densely clothed with ochreous-brown scales, between the eyes two fasciculate tubercles. Rostrum densely clothed from base to very near apex, denser between antennæ than elsewhere, scales paler than on head, behind the antennæ the scales are directed backwards, in front of them they are directed forwards. Upper-surface densely clothed with dark

ochreous scales, on the prothorax a short black stripe on each side of base, on the elytra with short feeble stripes about the middle, and dark-brown scales commencing on the suture near the base, and forming a moderately large and very irregular sutural patch, which terminates beyond the middle, sides with a few small subquadrate patches of brown scales; scutellum with whitish scales. Under-surface and legs moderately densely clothed with pale-ochreous scales.

Rostrum filiform, feebly curved throughout, almost twice the length of prothorax; apical portion densely punctate, interspaces densely and finely punctate. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted nearer base than apex, terminating considerably before apex, the length of funicle; first joint of funicle the length of second-fourth, second almost twice the length of third, seventh transverse; club elongate-ovate, not much wider than funicle, and scarcely longer than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, somewhat flat, sides gently rounded, apex rather suddenly narrowed and rather less produced than usual. *Elytra* lightly marginate at apex; seriate-punctate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* rather feeble, apex deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments lightly arcuate at sides. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W.A.: Upper Ord River (Mr. R. Helms)

I have seen but one specimen of this extraordinary species, and am very doubtful as to its sex. The clothing of the rostrum appears to be incompatible with a female, but on the other hand the insertion of the antennæ, length of club, clothing of joints of funicle (scales not elongate setæ), apparent absence of costæ, except at the sides of rostrum (the clothing, however, prevents me from being certain on this point) are all apparently feminine. On the whole, therefore, I believe the specimen to be a female. The fascicles between the eyes are very distinct, and are conjoined at their bases; each is supported on a rounded, distinctly elevated tubercle (I have removed one of the fascicles to be sure of this point). The whole strongly reminds one of the head of many of the species of *Ethemaia* and *Rhinaria*. The scales on the elytra can scarcely be said to form a tessellated pattern.

In this and all the following species the intercoxal process of the mesosternum is depressed and slopes downward, usually at an angle of about 45° .

STOREUS PARVULUS, *n. sp.*

Female (?). Elongate-ovate. Red, under darker than upper-surface, antennæ paler than rostrum. Head moderately clothed with pale-ochreous scales, paler and suberect between eyes and extreme base of rostrum; rostrum elsewhere with fine whitish scales. Prothorax with white and ochreous scales, elytra with

similar but sparser scales, the white ones more condensed beyond the middle, beyond which on the suture two small and moderately distinct spots are formed; in addition to the scales with short stout, suberect setæ, moderately distinct when viewed from the sides.

Rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, very slightly longer than prothorax, slightly enlarged at base; sides distinctly costate, median costæ scarcely visible; apical portion moderately punctate. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not one-fourth passing apex, no longer than funicle; first joint of funicle the length of second-fourth, second twice as long as third, third-seventh transverse; club briefly ovate, considerably wider than funicle, the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, apex not much narrower than base, sides gently rounded. *Elytra* subparallel to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures moderately large, interstices feebly convex. *Prosternal channel* not very deep or wide. Abdomen with third and fourth segments very feebly curved at sides. Length, $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Windsor.

A pretty species below the average size. The specimen under examination is probably a female, but as the elytra have suberect setæ in addition to the scales, I have felt no hesitation to describe it.

STOREUS FALSUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Comparatively wide. Brownish-red, prothorax darker, club piceous. Head with blackish scales; rostrum with sparse setose scales from base to antennæ, thence to apex with very fine setæ. Prothorax with blackish-brown scales, a feeble stripe of ochreous scales on each side of base, and a few scattered singly about apex; scutellum with whitish scales; elytra with ochreous and dark-brown scales, the former forming a short stripe on each side (distant two interstices) of suture, with a very feeble and much interrupted fascia of whitish scales beyond the middle; towards the apex with feeble rows of short, stout, suberect, whitish setæ. Under-surface with pale-ochreous scales, except along each side of middle; legs with brown scales, the femora in addition with ochreous ones; apical third of tibiæ fringed beneath with long thin hair.

Rostrum long and thin, bent at insertion of antennæ; three median costæ present, but ill-defined, the others acute; apex rather finely punctate. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, two-thirds passing apex, the length of funicle and club; first joint of funicle as long as second-third, second longer than third, seventh not transverse; club elongate, less than four preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly

transverse, very strongly and suddenly narrowed in front, base bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, shoulders strongly rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures not very large; interstices punctate and somewhat irregular; a slight preapical callus on each side. *Prosternal channel* wide, and not deep. Metasternum and abdomen with a very distinct longitudinal depression; the third and fourth segments of the latter strongly and angularly drawn backwards at the sides. *Legs* longer than usual; femora distinctly grooved. Length, 4 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Shoalhaven (Mr. J. P. Hill).

A very distinct species, at first sight apparently foreign to the genus; but the antennæ, rostrum, prosternal channel, and abdomen leave no doubt in my mind but that it is correctly placed. The false doubling of the joints of the funicle is very distinct in the second fourth joints, and less so, but still distinct, in the others; it is, perhaps, more pronounced than in any other species of the genus.

STOREUS CANALICULATUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Ovate. Red, sterna and elytral suture darker, club black. Head rather closely covered with pale-ochreous-white scales; rostrum to antennæ with sparser, whiter, and semi-erect scales; apical portion very feebly setose. Upper and under-surface clothed with pale, almost white, scales rather loosely applied, and in addition with short suberect setæ.

Rostrum longer than prothorax and scutellum, straight, except that at antennæ it is slightly turned down; moderately acutely costate; apical portion moderately strongly punctate, the punctures subseriate arranged. Antennæ moderately slender; scape inserted two-sevenths from apex of rostrum, fully half passing apex, as long as funicle and two basal joints of club; first joint of funicle longer than second-third, second equal to third-fourth, seventh feebly transverse; club elongate-ovate, equal to four preceding joints. *Prothorax* subconical, apex considerably narrower than base, but not suddenly lessened. *Elytra* cordate, apex conjointly rounded; seriate-punctate. *Prosternal channel* rather deep and distinct. Abdomen with the third and fourth segments lightly arcuate. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Dalmorton.

I have a specimen, which appears to be the female of this species, from the Tweed River. It differs in having the rostrum longer ($\frac{3}{4}$ mm.), median costæ not traceable, basal half with sparse setose scales, apical portion finely punctate; the antennæ slender, scape inserted four-ninths from apex, which it scarcely passes, and the club more elongate.

STOREUS SETOSUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Red, metasternum and club black. Head moderately clothed with flat, pale, yellowish-white scales, more rounded than is usual; between the eyes the scales are denser and suberect, and from there to the antennæ they become narrower and sparser. Closely covered with white (in some specimens very pale-ochreous) glistening scales (in several specimens there is a trace of a feeble pale-ochreous fascia near the base of the elytra, but the scales are nearly always uniform in colour), with lines of very distinct, stout, white, almost erect setæ, which are directed backwards on the elytra, and forwards on the prothorax. Under-surface with white scales, becoming setose along the middle.

Rostrum slender, considerably longer than prothorax, feebly bent throughout; median costa unmarked; apical portion moderately strongly punctate. Antennæ rather slender; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, scarcely one-third passing, slightly longer than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second-third, second distinctly longer than third, second-fourth feebly doubled, seventh feebly transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* as long as wide, apex slightly narrower than base, and not suddenly lessened. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex conjointly rounded; seriate-punctate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, anterior coxæ rather widely separated. Abdomen with third and fourth segments rather strongly but scarcely angularly drawn backwards at sides. *Legs* rather long; claw joint of anterior tarsi exerted fully as far as the others. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (female, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, squamose at base only, lateral costæ very feebly defined; the antennæ thinner, scape inserted almost in middle of rostrum, and not extending to apex, and the club elongate-ovate. The scales beneath are less setose along the middle than in the male.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

A very distinct species, slightly variable as regards the clothing of the elytra.

STOREUS CRYPTORHYNCHUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic-ovate. Brownish-red, sterna darker, club piceous. Head and base of rostrum with adpressed white scales, rather more condensed between the eyes than elsewhere. Upper-surface with dark-greyish scales, intermingled with long, almost erect setæ; scales of metasternum and abdomen paler.

Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, moderately curved throughout; indistinctly costate; apical portion rather sparsely punctate. Antennæ moderate; scape

inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not half passing, the length of funicle; funicle with first joint stout, slightly longer than second-third combined, second longer than third, seventh transversely triangular; club ovate, about the length of four preceding joints, considerably wider than seventh. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, apex not much narrower than base, and not suddenly narrowed. ocular lobes not prominent, base bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex lightly emarginate; seriate-punctate, feebly striate. *Prosternal channel* very distinct, *coxæ* moderately widely separated. Abdomen with third and fourth segments distinctly angular at sides. *Legs* comparatively long. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (female, 1 mm.).

Female. Differs in having a longer and entirely glabrous rostrum, scape inserted slightly in advance of middle; and shorter than funicle; the club is also a trifle longer.

Hab.—Sydney.

A small and abundant species, at first sight appearing to belong to the *Cryptorhynchides*, and resembling some of the species of *Acalles*. The rostrum of the female appears to be much redder than the prothorax, but this is entirely due to its absence of clothing.

STOREUS INAMENUS, n. sp.

Closely resembles the preceding species, but differs in being considerably larger ($2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.); setæ stouter, more erect, and much more distinct; rostrum acutely costate (the three median ones, however, slightly less distinct than the others), apical portion more coarsely punctate; scape rather longer in proportion to funicle; of the latter the second-fourth joints apparently double (there is no trace of this in the preceding); the third and fourth abdominal segments are less distinctly produced backwards at the sides, and the rostrum of the male is longer and thinner.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Clarence River.

Seven specimens, obtained in flood debris.

STOREUS BELLULUS, n. sp.

Male. Ovate. Piceous black, elytra red, except for a sutural stripe (terminating before apex) of piceous; rostrum, antennæ (club excepted), and legs reddish. Head moderately closely covered with whitish scales; rostrum with suberect scales, moderately dense at base, becoming sparser and finer towards, and terminating just before, antennæ; a few whitish setæ in front. Prothorax with patches of snowy scales on each side of base and apex, and forming two feeble stripes in middle of base; elytra with dark scales along suture to beyond the middle, except for three transverse white fasciæ—one near base, one

median, and one subapical; sides and apex with numerous small patches of white scales. Under-surface and legs with rather sparse white scales.

Rostrum filiform, arcuate throughout, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; acutely costate, the three median slightly feebler than the lateral costæ; apical portion (especially just in front of antennæ) coarsely punctate. Antennæ rather slender; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, half passing, the length of funicle and two basal joints of club; funicle with first joint the length of second-fourth, these feebly doubled, second almost twice the length of third, sixth-seventh transverse; club elongate-ovate, the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, apex considerably narrower than base, but not suddenly lessened, base feebly bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, shoulders feebly rounded, apex conjointly rounded; seriate punctate, sides lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* deep and moderately wide. Abdomen with third and fourth sutures somewhat angularly produced backwards at sides. *Legs* moderately long, claw joint of anterior tarsi more strongly exerted than usual. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 (vix) mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Mount Barker.

Three specimens, all males.

STOREUS IMPOTENS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic. Red; meso-, metasternum, and the club piceous-black. Head and rostrum to antennæ closely covered with whitish scales, denser between eyes than elsewhere; apex of rostrum with whitish setæ. Clothed with pale-ochreous scales, on the upper-surface forming a distinct tessellated pattern.

Rostrum moderately stout, the length of prothorax and scutellum, straight to antennæ, and there feebly bent downwards; slightly dilated between base and antennæ, with sharply raised costæ, of which the median one is less noticeable than those adjoining it, the costæ feebly continued beyond antennæ; apical portion strongly punctate. Antennæ moderately stout; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, about half passing, the length of funicle and club combined; funicle with first joint the length of second-fourth, second almost as long as third-fourth, fourth-seventh transverse; club ovate, equal to four preceding joints. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, apex not suddenly narrowed; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex conjointly rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures subquadrate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* rather feeble, apex feebly emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly arcuate. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; width, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

Two male specimens under examination.

STOREUS BRACHYDERES, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dark-red, under-surface and club piceous. Head densely clothed with ochreous, pale brown, and blackish scales; scales denser, paler, and almost erect between eyes; rostrum moderately densely clothed with suberect pale scales. Upper-surface with ochreous and ochreous-grey scales, forming a moderately distinct tessellated pattern. Under-surface and legs with whitish scales.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, almost straight to antennæ, and then bent downwards, subparallel to near apex; with acutely raised costæ not passing antennæ; apex coarsely punctate. Antennæ elongate; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, and considerably passing apex, longer than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second-third, second distinctly longer than third, seventh transverse; club elongate-ovate, the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, apex considerably narrower than base, and rather suddenly lessened, base feebly bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex feebly emarginate, shoulders strongly rounded; seriate punctate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate, separation of anterior coxæ distinct. Metasternum and abdomen moderately depressed along middle, the latter with third and fourth segments rather strongly angular at sides. *Legs* rather longer than usual. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm. (female, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum rather strongly arcuate, considerably longer, feebly costate, squamose at base only, very finely setose elsewhere, and very finely punctate towards apex; the scape is inserted not much nearer apex than base of rostrum, and does not extend to apex.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth, Forest Reefs (Lea); V.: Benalla (Mr. R. Helms).

A comparatively large species, more widely distributed than usual.

STOREUS CYPHIRINUS, *n. sp.*

Female. Elliptic. Brownish-red, under-surface (except apical segment of abdomen) and club piceous-black. Head moderately densely clothed with snowy-white scales, denser and suberect (but scarcely fasciculate) between eyes; rostrum squamose only at extreme base. Clothed with greyish-white scales, which on the upper-surface are rather irregularly distributed, but scarcely form spots or fasciæ.

Rostrum filiform, arcuate, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; lateral costæ well defined, the others represented by feeble undulations; apical portion with elongate and rather

sparse punctures, intermingled with minute ones; scarcely noticeably incurved between antennæ and apex. Antennæ slender; scape inserted slightly nearer apex than base, the length of funicle and first joint of club; first joint of funicle the length of second-fourth, seventh transverse; club ovate, moderately elongate, shorter than the four preceding joints. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex not suddenly narrowed, sides gently rounded; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate- (almost oblong-) cordate, apex very feebly emarginate; seriate-punctate, punctures rather large and subquadrate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* rather distinct, apex deeply emarginate, separation of coxæ distinct. Abdomen with third and fourth segments lightly arcuate throughout. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

As the club of the antennæ is black, I have not hesitated to describe this species, although possessing but two females.

STOREUS PAUPERCULUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic-ovate. Red, metasternum scarcely darker, club black. Head moderately clothed with whitish scales, becoming paler and suberect between eyes and on rostrum; on the latter becoming sparser towards and terminating just before antennæ, a few white setæ towards apex. Clothed with greyish or pale-ochreous scales, having on the upper-surface a very feeble spotted appearance; the elytra in addition with lines of stout yellowish setæ—not visible from the sides.

Rostrum the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, gently curved throughout; acutely costate at sides, median costa not traceable; apex finely punctate. Antennæ moderately slender; scape inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, more than half passing, a little shorter than funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle the length of second-fourth, second equal to third-fourth, seventh rather strongly transverse; club ovate, shorter than four preceding joints. *Prothorax* scarcely transverse, apex not much narrower than base, ocular lobes feeble; densely punctate. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, shoulders feebly rounded; apex scarcely emarginate; seriate-punctate, punctures scarcely traceable. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments very feebly arcuate throughout. Length, 2 (vix) mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Albany.

The curvature of the third and fourth abdominal segments is less than in any other species with which I am acquainted.

STOREUS NIGROFASCIATUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Ovate. Dull-red, rostrum and metasternum somewhat darker, prothorax brown. Head with rather dense white scales.

which are large, but scarcely as dense between eyes as on vertex; rostrum rather sparsely squamose, the scales terminating before antennæ. Prothorax with pale-ochreous (almost white) scales, forming eight (including the extreme lateral ones) feeble lines; elytra with slightly darker scales, not very evenly distributed, and with a transverse, complete (except that it is not continued to the extreme outer margins) black, somewhat irregular and wide fascia beyond the middle. Under-surface with rather sparse whitish scales.

Rostrum moderately curved throughout, the length of prothorax and scutellum combined; with sharply raised costæ, of which those on each side of the median one are feebler than the others, the median continued to, but very feeble towards, apex; apical portion, especially near antennæ, coarsely punctate. Antennæ rather slender; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, fully half passing, the length of funicle and first joint of club; funicle with all the joints apparently doubled, but only the second-fourth distinctly so, first equal to second-third, second longer than third, seventh slightly transverse; club ovate, rather elongate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, apex not much narrower than base; densely and coarsely punctate. *Elytra* suboblong-cordate, shoulders lightly rounded; apex feebly emarginate; seriate-punctate, punctures rather large and subquadrate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate. Metasternum and abdomen with a feeble depression, third and fourth segments of the latter feebly angular at sides. *Legs* rather long; femora grooved; tibiæ feebly bisinuate beneath; claw joint of anterior tarsi rather strongly exerted. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

A very distinct and comparatively robust species.

STOREUS MACROSTYLUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dull-red, metasternum slightly darker. Head moderately clothed with narrow scales, denser between and erect at sides of eyes; rostrum squamose its entire length, but the scales near apex sparser and subsetose. Upper-surface with pale-ochreous scales arranged on the prothorax in very feeble lines, the elytra with whitish scales forming feeble elongated spots, and appearing to form a very feeble fascia about the middle, the whole having a slightly tessellated appearance. Under-surface and legs with sparse whitish scales.

Rostrum almost straight, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; with sharply raised costæ, the median one indistinct, except near apex. Antennæ moderately slender; scape inserted two-sevenths from apex of rostrum, more than half passing, the

length of funicle and club combined; funicle with first joint slightly longer than second-third, second doubled and longer than third, seventh not transverse; club ovate, moderately long, shorter than four preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, apex less produced than usual, considerably narrower (though not suddenly lessened) than base, basal two-thirds subparallel, base bisinuate; densely punctate. *Elytra* elliptic-cordate, apex rather distinctly emarginate; seriate - punctate, punctures moderately large and subquadrate, lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* feeble, apex feebly emarginate. Metasternum and abdomen feebly depressed along middle, third and fourth segments of the latter feebly angular at sides. Length, 3 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bridgetown.

STOREUS ARCUATUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-ovate. Red, elytra with two piceous markings—one an almost circular blotch extending from near the base to the middle, the other a moderately wide semicircle, commencing near each side just beyond the middle. Head not very closely covered with whitish scales, becoming subfasciculate between eyes; rostrum with semierect seriate scales, which terminate just before antennæ. Upper-surface with pale-ochreous or griseous scales, which form feeble lines on the prothorax, and feeble spots on the elytra; on the latter they distinctly margin the dark basal blotch. Under-surface with sparse whitish scales.

Rostrum feebly curved, distinctly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; with acutely raised subequal costæ, terminating either level with or just before antennæ; apical portion coarsely punctate. Antennæ slender; scape inserted two-sevenths from apex of rostrum, more than half passing, the length of funicle and club; first joint of funicle equal to second-third, seventh feebly transverse; club elliptic, the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides rounded, apex very feebly produced, and not much narrower than base. *Elytra* scarcely emarginate at apex; striate-punctate, punctures rather large and subquadrate; interstices convex. *Prosternal channel* scarcely defined, apex widely and very feebly emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly angular at sides. *Legs* moderately long; anterior tibiæ moderately curved throughout. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River, Beverley.

The prosternal channel is scarcely as well defined as it is in *S. variegatus*.

STOREUS ELLIPTICUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic. Dull-red. Head moderately densely (denser between eyes than elsewhere) clothed with whitish scales; rostrum moderately densely and almost equally clothed from near base almost to antennæ. Upper-surface rather densely clothed with muddy brown and ochreous-grey scales, giving the elytra a feebly tessellated appearance. Under-surface with sparse dingy-whitish scales.

Rostrum almost straight, slightly longer than prothorax; acutely costate, costæ almost concealed; apical portion rather coarsely punctate, interspaces densely and finely punctate. *Antennæ* rather slender; scape inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum, two-thirds passing, slightly shorter than funicle and club combined; funicle with second-seventh joints apparently doubled, first longer than second-third, second almost twice the length of third, seventh feebly transverse; club elongate-ovate, equal to four preceding joints. *Prothorax* transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed; densely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex scarcely emarginate; punctures rather feeble and elongate, scarcely traceable unless scales are removed. *Prosternal channel* feeble. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly angular at sides. Anterior *tibiæ* very feebly bisinuate beneath. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.: rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

STOREUS DISPAR, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Red, metasternum darker, elytral suture narrowly tinged with piceous. Head and base of rostrum densely clothed with ochreous-white scales; rostrum from near base to middle with the scales arranged in lines, elsewhere non-squamose. Upper-surface clothed with pale-ochreous and whitish scales, giving it a distinctly tessellated appearance; the elytra with a transverse brown patch about summit of posterior declivity. Under-surface with whitish scales.

Rostrum thin, almost straight, longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; with seven acutely raised costæ, which, except the extreme lateral ones, terminate just before antennæ; apical portion (especially between antennæ) rather coarsely punctate. *Antennæ* slender; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, rather more than half passing, slightly longer than funicle and club combined; funicle with all the joints apparently feebly doubled, first almost the length of second-fourth, second almost the length of third-fourth, seventh transversely triangular; club ovate. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, apex rather suddenly narrowed, ocular lobes acute. *Elytra* elongate- or oblong-cordate, apex rather strongly (for the genus) emarginate;

seriate-punctate, towards the apex lightly striate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate, coxæ feebly separated. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly arcuate at sides. *Legs* long; tibiæ almost straight. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (female, 2 mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, fully twice the length of prothorax, almost perfectly cylindrical, squamose at base only, only the lateral costæ traceable, and even straighter than in the male; the scape is inserted distinctly nearer base than apex of rostrum, scarcely extends to eye, and terminates considerably before apex of rostrum; the club is scarcely longer than in the male.

Hab.—Swan River.

The insertion of the scape in the female is much as in *filirostris* and a few others, but rather nearer the base. In most of the specimens under examination the outer ring of facets of the eyes are distinctly ochreous; this appearance is doubtless accidental, as in specimens of several other species a similar appearance is seen.

STOREUS TESSELLATUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dull-red. Head densely clothed with whitish scales, not much denser between eyes than elsewhere; rostrum less densely clothed to antennæ, in front with sparse whitish setæ. Upper-surface with pale-ochreous and whitish scales, the elytra with a number of dark subquadrate spots (four on the third interstice), the whole having a very distinctly tessellated appearance. Under-surface with ochreous-white scales.

Rostrum moderately stout, lightly curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; with sharply raised costa, of which the median one is almost as strong as the others, but all more or less concealed by clothing; apical portion densely and irregularly punctate. Antennæ moderate; scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, about half passing, shorter than funicle and club combined; first joint of funicle equal to second-fourth, second slightly longer than third, seventh not transverse; club briefly ovate, no longer than three preceding joints combined. *Prothorax* transverse, apex feebly but rather suddenly narrowed. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, shoulders rather strongly rounded; seriate-punctate, lightly striate throughout. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments somewhat angular at sides. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (female, 1 mm.).

Female. Differs in having a longer and more noticeably curved rostrum, squamose only at base, the costæ irregular and but feebly traceable, antennæ thinner, scape inserted three-

sevenths from apex of rostrum, and just passing, and the club elongate-ovate.

Hab.—Forest Reefs.

STOREUS EPPHIPIGER, *n. sp.*

Male. Briefly ovate. Dark-red, rostrum and antennæ paler; elytra stained with piceous, except near base; metasternum piceous. Head moderately clothed with yellowish adpressed scales, denser between eyes than elsewhere, and feebly continued along sides of rostrum. Upper-surface with dingy-greyish or ochreous scales, sparsely and rather evenly distributed; elytra with a very distinct subquadrate patch of white scales, which commences about the middle, and is continued below summit of posterior declivity. Under-surface with sparse whitish scales, legs rather more densely clothed.

Rostrum moderately strongly curved throughout, slightly longer than prothorax, very feebly incurved to middle; with traces of feeble costæ, which are marked by five elongate punctures, and separated by rows of moderately strong ones; apical portion rather strongly punctate. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not one-third passing, the length of funicle; first joint of the latter the length of second-fourth, second almost as long as third-fourth, sixth-seventh transverse; club ovate, almost the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, sides almost equally rounded, apex not much narrower than base, base almost straight. *Elytra* cordate, apex scarcely emarginate; seriate-punctate, punctures moderately large and subquadrate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex moderately emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly arcuate throughout. *Legs* moderately long; tibiæ feebly bisinuate beneath. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

The first and second joints of the funicle are distinctly doubled, and there is a faint trace of doubling in the third-fourth; the rostral costæ are little more than feeble ridges, and had my specimens (four) been judged by this character they would probably have been considered as females.

STOREUS MULTIARTICULATUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Shape, colour, and size much as in preceding. Scales much as in preceding, except that they are rather less evenly distributed, and that the elytra are without a distinct patch.

Rostrum comparatively stout; with seven rather feeble costæ, of which the median one is scarcely traceable, very feebly diminishing in width from base to apex; apical half moderately

strongly punctate. Antennæ moderately stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, little more than clubbed portion passing apex, shorter than funicle; funicle with all the joints, except the first and seventh, apparently doubled. All else, except that the third and fourth abdominal segments are more angular at the sides, as in the preceding. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Female. Differs in having the head and rostrum less squamose, the latter with much feebler costæ; antennæ thinner, inserted a little further (though not much) from the apex; funicle simple, and the club more elongate and almost elliptic.

Hab.—Geraldton.

Numerous specimens obtained under bark of *Melaleuca*, sp.

STOREUS NIVEICEPS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-ovate. Dark-red, rostrum and antennæ paler. Head (more densely between eyes than elsewhere) and basal half of rostrum with moderately dense snowy-white scales, rest of rostrum with sparse white setæ. Scales of upper surface (beneath they are purer) of an almost uniform dirty-white.

Rostrum lightly curved, the length of prothorax and scutellum combined; costæ distinct at sides, feeble in middle, median costa feebly longitudinally divided; apical portion moderately strongly punctate. Antennæ moderately slender; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, not half passing, the length of funicle and first joint of club; first joint of funicle equal to second-fourth, second equal to third-fourth, seventh scarcely transverse; club ovate, equal to four preceding joints, considerably wider than funicle. *Prothorax* almost quadrate, the sides being very lightly rounded, and the apex almost the exact width of base. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex conjointly rounded; striate-punctate, striæ very feeble, punctures almost concealed by clothing. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex more deeply emarginate than usual, anterior coxæ rather widely separated. Abdomen with third and fourth segments comparatively strongly arcuate throughout. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (female, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum longer, more noticeably curved, thinner, costæ feebler at sides and absent in middle, feebly squamose at sides, and apical portion rather sparsely punctate; the scape is inserted slightly in advance of the middle of rostrum, and not one-fourth passes apex, and the club is slightly longer.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Gosford, Loftus, Galston, Sydney.

A small soberly-coloured species, on first sight appearing to belong to the *Cryptorhynchides*. At Gosford numerous specimens were beaten from a species of *Melaleuca*.

STOREUS DORSALIS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic-ovate. Piceous-black, apex of prothorax, sides of elytra, apex of abdomen, legs, rostrum, and antennæ reddish. Head moderately clothed with dingy-whitish scales, dense between eyes; rostrum rather sparsely squamose at extreme base, and with fine white setæ from near base to antennæ. Prothorax with a large dorsal patch of blackish scales, the margins with two feeble stripes of ochreous; elytra also with a large dorsal dark patch which commences at the base and is continued to beyond the middle, a few whitish scales—scarcely, however, affecting its appearance—scattered about; its sides are rather uneven, and are bounded by rather pale-ochreous scales; beyond the patch and extending to the apex is a small patch of brownish scales. Under-surface with white, the legs with pale-ochreous scales.

Rostrum feebly curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; with sharply-raised costæ (of which, however, the median one is feeble and somewhat irregular), terminating either level with or just in front of antennæ; apical portion sparsely but moderately strongly punctate. *Antennæ* rather stout; scape inserted three-sevenths from apex of rostrum, just passing apex, shorter than funicle; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second-third, seventh transverse; club ovate, almost the length of four preceding joints. *Prothorax* rather strongly transverse, apex not much narrower than base, but rather suddenly lessened, ocular lobes feeble; densely punctate. *Elytra* oblong-cordate, apex conjointly rounded; striate-punctate, striæ very feeble. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex moderately emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments strongly drawn backwards at sides. Claw joint of anterior *tarsi* rather strongly exerted. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

Possibly close to *E. umbrosa* (Blkb.), but without “an unusually short robust antennal club;” appears to be close to *ocellata* (Blkb.), but the dark elytral patch is continued to beyond the middle, and the prothorax is without inequalities. I have two specimens, and both are males.

STOREUS INDISTINCTUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic-ovate. Dark-red, elytra stained with piceous about the middle. Clothing somewhat resembling the preceding, but the dark patches on both prothorax and elytra are rather feebly defined, and are bounded by dingy ochreous scales.

Rostrum with much feebler costæ than in the preceding; prosternal channel not so distinct, apex less deeply emarginate; abdomen with third and fourth segments less angular at sides,

and the anterior claw joint less strongly exerted. All else as in preceding.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston.

Very close to the preceding species, but I believe it to be distinct.

STOREUS CONSUETUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic, moderately robust. Dull-red, metasternum somewhat darker. Head and basal portion of rostrum with ochreous-white and moderately dense scales, denser between eyes than elsewhere. Upper-surface with ochreous and pale-ochreous scales, the elytra with a number of slightly darker subquadrate spots, the whole having a distinctly tessellated appearance.

Rostrum longer than prothorax and scutellum combined, straight to antennæ, and then rather strongly bent downwards; with sharply-raised costæ (more or less concealed by clothing) continued, but feeble and irregular, beyond antennæ. Antennæ moderate; scape inserted one fourth from apex of rostrum, about half passing, the length of funicle and two basal joints of club; first joint of funicle almost the length of second-fourth, second distinctly longer than third, fourth transversely triangular, fifth-seventh strongly transverse; club ovate, longer than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides rounded, apex rather suddenly narrowed; densely punctate. *Elytra* sub-oblong-cordate, apex scarcely emarginate; striate-punctate, striæ very feeble. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments gently arcuate throughout. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (female, 1 mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum longer and more strongly curved, less densely squamose, and the costæ much feebler; the antennæ inserted almost in middle of rostrum, scape not passing apex, and almost the length of funicle and club combined; club elliptic-ovate.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Forest Reefs, Tamworth, Galston.

It is possible that this species is Mr. Pascoe's *E. lineigera*, but if so the words "capite inter oculos abrupte calloso" are certainly misleading. The tessellation of the elytra is much as in *tessellatus*, but is rather less pronounced.

STOREUS INVIDIOSUS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elliptic-ovate. Dull-red, elytra stained with piceous along suture; prothorax and metasternum brownish. Head closely covered with ochreous-white scales, slightly denser and narrower, and feebly raised between eyes; rostrum rather sparsely squamose to antennæ, from thence to apex the sides very feebly setose. Prothorax with ochreous scales rather sparsely distributed, each side of base with a short stripe of

white scales; elytra with a feeble tessellated appearance, and with whitish scales forming a feeble semicircle about scutellum, a very feeble short fascia across suture at summit of posterior declivity, and a more distinct one across middle. Under-surface and legs with somewhat ochreous scales.

Rostrum rather robust, moderately curved, scarcely longer than prothorax; costæ irregular and not acute, the median one divided from base to antennæ. Antennæ comparatively stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex, about one-fourth passing, shorter than funicle; funicle with second-fourth joints feebly doubled, first shorter than second-fourth, sixth-seventh transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, apex considerably less than base, but not suddenly narrowed; coarsely punctate. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex lightly emarginate; striate-punctate, punctures rather coarse. *Prosternal channel* distinct and rather deep, apex deeply emarginate, separation of anterior coxæ very distinct. Abdomen with third and fourth segments straight, except at sides. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.: rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Galston, Sydney, Queanbeyan.

Appears to be close to *E. ocellata* (Blackburn), but the description of the clothing, prothoracic tuberosities, and rostrum of that species will not fit any of my (seven) specimens.

STOREUS JUVENCUS, n. sp.

Male. Elongate-ovate. Red, metasternum somewhat darker. Head not very closely covered with pale ochreous-white scales, between the eyes rounder and paler than on vertex; rostrum (except at extreme base) rather sparsely squamose, a few scales beyond antennæ. Upper-surface with ochreous and pale-ochreous scales, giving it a rather distinctly tessellated appearance. Under-surface and legs with pale-ochreous scales.

Rostrum moderately curved, the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, feebly diminishing from base to antennæ; acutely costate, the median costa narrower than the others; apical portion rather finely punctate. Scape inserted two-sevenths from apex of rostrum, more than half passing, shorter than funicle and club; first joint of funicle shorter than second-fourth, seventh transverse; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, apex not much narrower than base. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex emarginate; striate-punctate, striæ feeble, punctures rather large and subquadrate. *Prosternal channel* distinct and rather wide, apex not deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly curved. Length, $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Bunbury.

The scales between the eyes are very peculiar compared with those of all the other species known to me.

STOREUS MEDIOCRIS, *n. sp.*

Male. Elongate-elliptic. Dark-red. Head and rostrum to antennæ moderately densely clothed with dingy-white scales, denser between eyes than elsewhere. Upper-surface clothed with dingy-ochreous or griseous scales, having a feeble tessellated appearance.

Rostrum feebly curved, the length of prothorax and scutellum combined, parallel (except for a very slight increase between base and antennæ); with sharp, somewhat irregular costæ, which are more or less concealed by clothing; the median costa continued to apex, the others continued but feeble beyond antennæ; apex strongly punctate, the interspaces densely and finely punctate. Antennæ comparatively stout; scape inserted one third from apex of rostrum, half passing, the length of funicle and first joint of club; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second-third, second distinctly longer than third, fourth-seventh transversely subtriangular; club ovate, slightly longer than usual in the sex, equal to four preceding joints. *Prothorax* widely transverse, sides strongly rounded, apex slightly narrower than base. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, apex conjointly rounded; seriate-punctate, punctures rather small, sides striate. *Prosternal channel* distinct, apex moderately deeply emarginate. Abdomen with third and fourth segments strongly arcuate throughout, apical segment longer than usual. Anterior *tibiæ* rather distinctly bisinuate beneath; claw joint rather strongly exerted. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (female, $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.).

Female. Differs in having the rostrum thinner (but not much longer), a little more noticeably curved, and without scales or costæ; the position of the median costa is entirely unmarked, and the lateral ones are represented by rows of punctures; the antennæ are slightly thinner, inserted in middle of rostrum, scape not extending to apex, and shorter than funicle, and the club is elongate-ovate.

Hab.—N.S.W.: Hillgrove (Dr. C. Hardcastle), Armidale (McDonald and Lea).

The second-fourth joints of the funicle in the male are apparently feebly doubled.

STOREUS OCCIDENTALIS, *n. sp. or var.*

Male. Close to the preceding, but differs in having the rostrum perfectly parallel between base and antennæ, and very feebly incurved between antennæ and apex, and slightly longer; elytra more coarsely punctate, prosternal channel wider; third and fourth abdominal segments less arcuate, and the apical segment of normal size. Length, $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton.

Remarkably close to the preceding, but (leaving out of consideration the great distance apart at which they were obtained) the differences as noted above would appear to denote specific, or at least varietal rank.

STOREUS VARIEGATUS, *Bohem.*

In the male of this species the rostrum is supplied with seven costæ, of which, however, the three median are not sharply defined, though sufficiently distinct; the scape is slightly longer than the funicle and club combined, and the club is ovate. The female differs in having a much longer rostrum, carinate at sides only, feebly squamose at sides of base, and the apex sparsely punctate; the antennæ are thinner, the scape just passes the apex of rostrum, and the club is elongate-ovate.

The size is variable, and the males are usually, but not always, smaller than the females. There is usually to be seen a more or less V-shaped mark beyond the middle of the elytra, but in one specimen under examination the whole upper-surface is uniformly clothed with greyish scales.

STOREUS (EMPLESIS) MAJUSCULUS, *Blkb.*

I have three specimens of this species. One of them, a male, has already been commented upon by Mr. Blackburn. It has the rostrum with six acute costæ and a seventh (median) scarcely defined towards base, but moderately distinct towards apex. The female differs in having the costæ defined only at the sides, the apex of rostrum with sparse elongate punctures and the club reddish (in the male it is blackish). The clothing is slightly variable. The antennæ of both sexes are much as in *S. variegatus*.

STOREUS (EMPLESIS) FILIROSTRIS, *Pasc.*

In the male of this species all the joints of the funicle are apparently doubled (the seventh to a less noticeable extent.) This doubling is caused by an apparent short supplementary joint near the apex of each, except in the third, where it is basal. The rostrum has seven acute costæ, but they are somewhat obscured by scales; the median one terminates before the antennæ, and the extreme lateral ones are continued beyond them. The female differs in having a longer and thinner rostrum, not squamose except at extreme base; carinæ feeble, the three median obsolete, and with scattered small punctures; the antennæ are longer and thinner, the scape terminates before apex of rostrum, and the club is elongate-ovate.

Femora dentate.

Prosternum scarcely canaliculate *variegatus*, Boh.

Prosternum distinctly canaliculate.

Rostrum black *amœnus*, n. sp.

Rostrum more or less red.

Upper-surface entirely red *variabilis*, n. sp.

Upper-surface black, more or less variegated with red.

Sutures of third and fourth abdominal segments feebly arcuate throughout. *contortus*, n. sp.

Sutures straight, except at the sides ... *captiosus*, n. sp.

Femora edentate.

Intercostal process of mesosternum level, or almost level, with coxæ.

Rostrum piceous-black *monticola*, Blkb.

Rostrum red.

Funicle with first joint as long as the three following combined *lithostrotus*, n. sp.

Funicle with first joint shorter than the three following combined.

Club the length of three preceding joints *femoralis*, n. sp.

Club the length of four preceding joints.

Rostrum of male but little longer than prothorax *ignobilis*, n. sp.

Rostrum of male considerably longer than prothorax.

Scape of male extending to apex of rostrum *mundus*, Blkb.

Scape of male considerably passing apex of rostrum.

Funicle with seventh joint transverse *gravis*, Blkb.

Funicle with seventh joint as long as wide *filirostris*, Pasc.

Intercostal process depressed.

Head tuberculate between eyes *tuberculifrons*, n. sp.

Head sometimes fasciculate, but never tuberculate, between eyes.

Upper-surface with more or less erect setæ, in addition to the scales.

Club red.

Size very small *parvulus*, n. sp.

Size very much larger *majusculus*, Blkb.,

Club black, or piceous-black. female.

Prothorax suddenly lessened in front, size large.

Scales on prothorax much paler at sides than on disc *majusculus*, Blkb.,

Scales on prothorax almost uniformly blackish brown *falsus*, n. sp. male.

Prothorax not suddenly lessened in front, size small.

Scales pale.

Body briefly ovate *canaliculatus*, n. sp.

Body elongate-elliptic *setosus*, n. sp.

Scales dark.

The white setæ at sides very thin, size very small *cryptorhynchus*, n. sp.

The white setæ moderate, out, size larger *inamœnus*, n. sp.

Upper-surface without erect setæ.

Club black or piceous-black.

Elytra variegated with black and white scales along the suture *bellusus*, n. sp.

Elytral suture not specially variegated.

Club the length of four preceding joints combined.

Scape the length of funicle and club combined *impotens*, n. sp.

Scape shorter *brachyderes*, n. sp.

Club shorter than four preceding joints combined.

Metasternum and abdomen black *cyphirhinus*, n. sp.

Metasternum and abdomen red *pauperculus*, n. sp.

Club concolorous with or slightly paler than funicle.

Elytra with scales forming an almost complete transverse black fascia behind the middle

nigrofasciatus, n. sp.

Elytra without a transverse black fascia.

Prosternum very feebly canaliculate.

Club shorter than four preceding joints

macrostylus, n. sp.

Club the length of four preceding joints.

Anterior tibia curved throughout, rostrum of male considerably longer than prothorax

arcuatus, n. sp.

Anterior tibia straight on its outer edge, rostrum of male very little longer than prothorax

ellipticus, n. sp.

Prosternum, at least in front of the anterior coxæ, distinctly canaliculate.*

Scape slightly longer than funicle and club combined

dispar, n. sp.

Scape shorter than funicle and club combined.

Funicle with first joint as long as three following combined.

Scales of elytra forming a tessellated pattern.

Funicle with seventh joint transverse

assimilis, Blkb.

Funicle with seventh joint not transverse

tessellatus, n. sp.

Scales of elytra condensed to form a large whitish patch just beyond the middle

epphipiger, n. sp.

Scales of elytra almost uniform in colour.

Body ovate

multiarticulatus, n. sp.

Body elongate-ovate

niveiceps, n. sp.

Funicle with first joint shorter than three following combined.

* The characters hereafter given refer only to the males.

Scales of elytra condensed to form a large black dorsal patch, commencing at the base.	
Abdomen, except extreme apex, black	<i>dorsalis</i> , n. sp.
Abdomen dull-red	<i>indistinctus</i> , n. sp.
Scales of elytra not condensed into a black patch.	
Metasternum black or piceous.	
Elytra with tessellated pattern only	<i>consuetus</i> , n. sp.
Elytra with transverse markings in addition	<i>invidiosus</i> , n. sp.
Metasternum reddish.	
Apical portion of rostrum finely punctate	<i>juvencus</i> , n. sp.
Apical portion coarsely punctate.	
Rostrum slightly dilated between base and antennæ	<i>mediocris</i> , n. sp.
Rostrum perfectly parallel between base and antennæ	<i>occidentalis</i> , n. sp.

CYTTALIA.

The type of this genus (*C. griseipila*) appears to be unknown to Australian entomologists. Mr. Blackburn, at the date* of publishing his tabulation of the Eirrhinid genera, doubtfully describes two species (*tarsalis* and *Sydneyensis*) as congeneric, and associates them with *Diapelmus ventralis* and *Erichsoni* (Pascoe). These four species I know, and they certainly are congeners. I believe with Mr. Blackburn that Mr. Pascoe was wrong in referring the two latter species to *Diapelmus* (Erichson describes the rostrum as "lineare," and the eyes as "haud prominuli"); at the same time it is hardly likely that they can belong to *Cyttalia*.† Mr. Blackburn remarks‡:—"It is, I think, at any rate certain, that if the species I have called *Cyttalia* are not really congeneric with that on which the genus was founded, they cannot be referred to any other characterised genus." I have a species from Western Australia which I believe to be a true *Cyttalia*, but which has appendiculate claws; it is even possible that it is *C. griseipila*, with the description of which it closely agrees, and had my specimens been taken in Sydney I should have had little doubt in referring them to that species. I

* T.R.S., S.A., 1894.

† It seems scarcely probable that Mr. Pascoe would designate a new genus, without at least referring to the species referable to it, and previously described by him.

‡ *L.c.*, p. 147.

think that a new genus is required to receive the four species mentioned, together with a number described below, and some others with which I am acquainted, but do not describe through paucity of material; but until *C. griseipila* becomes better known, it seems advisable to refer them to *Cyttalia*.

In these species I do not think that the scape can be said to pass the eye; it terminates below the eye, and either level with or just beyond a line drawn parallel with the prothorax from the extreme base of the eye, but if it were placed on the eye itself the termination of the scape would be at or just beyond its middle.

The species here described have the following specific details in common:—Head densely punctate; between the eyes in female as wide as rostrum, in male (owing to the enlargement of the eyes) a little narrower. Rostrum stout, densely punctate. Prothorax distinctly transverse, densely punctate, its setæ transversely decumbent, sides increasing in width to near base. Elytra wider than prothorax, parallel-sided, shoulders feebly rounded, striate-punctate. Femora thickened.

The principal differences lie in the colour, length of rostrum, comparative length of the scape, and the elytral clothing and punctures.

CYTTALIA IMPURA, *n. sp.*

Reddish- or testaceous-brown; legs reddish, the femora tinged with piceous in male; scape red, funicle (basal joint excepted) and club infusate. Moderately densely and almost uniformly clothed with whitish setæ.*

Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax. Scape the length of funicle and club combined. Punctures in elytral striæ moderately large and subquadrate; interstices feebly convex and rather feebly punctate. Anterior femora as thick as posterior, edentate. Length (including rostrum), $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Mount Barker, Albany.

A soberly coloured species.

CYTTALIA PARVA, *n. sp.*

Testaceous-brown, elytra but little paler; sterna and abdomen (the apical segments reddish) black, legs and antennæ testaceous, club (basal joint excepted) blackish. Elytra moderately clothed with whitish setæ, each of the interstices with a line of setæ.

Rostrum shorter than prothorax. Scape slightly longer than funicle. Punctures in elytral striæ moderately large, distinct

* The clothing of the prothorax (except to a slight extent in its density) is uniform in all the species tabulated by me. On the under-surface it is always white and denser and finer than on the elytra.

only towards base; interstices slightly convex, very feebly punctate. Anterior femora edentate. Length, $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Mullewa.

A dingy species, and the smallest one I am acquainted with in the genus.

CYTTALIA NIGRICLAVA, *n. sp.*

Pale-testaceous; under-surface (except apical segments of abdomen) tinged with piceous; club black. Elytra rather more densely setose than is usual.

Rostrum shorter than prothorax. Scape almost the length of funicle and club combined. Punctures in elytral striæ feeble; interstices rather wide, almost flat, feebly punctate. Anterior femora distinctly dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

A pale, moderately distinct species.

CYTTALIA INORNATA, *n. sp.*

Testaceous, occasionally reddish-testaceous; apical half of club infusate. Clothing (except that on the upper-surface it is yellow) as in *parva*.

Rostrum about two-thirds the length of prothorax, grooved in middle towards apex, and less noticeably so between middle and scrobes. Scape the length of funicle and club combined. Punctures in elytral striæ distinct towards base, becoming feebler towards apex; interstices convex, moderately wide, finely punctate. Anterior femora feebly dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Albany, Mount Barker, Swan River, Geraldton.

Somewhat variable in size, and slightly variable in the depth of colour.

CYTTALIA MACULATA, *n. sp.*

Head and basal two-thirds of rostrum black, prothorax dark-red, its apex darker; elytra reddish-testaceous or reddish-piceous, each with a fairly distinct piceous spot about the middle; under-surface (apical segments of abdomen excepted) piceous, legs testaceous; antennæ reddish, club and part of funicle infusate. Each of the elytral interstices with a distinct line of rather stout whitish setæ, elsewhere feebly setose.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, feebly but noticeably curved. Eyes almost circular. Scape thin, the length of funicle and club combined. Punctures in elytral striæ very distinct and subquadrate, striæ deeper towards sides than in middle. Anterior femora very feebly dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Geraldton, Swan River.

Very distinct (as are also the three following species) on account of its colour.

CYTTALIA ACACLÆ, *n. sp.*

Head, rostrum (except apex), prothorax, and scutellum piceous; elytra testaceous, tinged with piceous about scutellum and the sides, and very feebly along the suture; under-surface black in male, the abdomen excepted in female; legs and antennæ testaceous, club black. Elytra with moderately dense, short setæ or pubescence, interstices each with a line of comparatively short setæ.

Rostrum subequal in length with prothorax, feebly curved. Scape the length of funicle only. Punctures in elytral striæ very distinct towards base and sides; striæ deeper at sides than in middle; interstices convex, scarcely visibly punctate. Anterior femora edentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Geraldton.

Specimens were beaten in abundance from *Acacia* blossoms, and were usually densely covered with pollen.

CYTTALIA NIGRA, *n. sp.*

Entirely black. Elytra with fine white pubescence, each of the elytral interstices with a line of short setæ, not (as in all the other species here described, except *impura*) placed in single file.

Rostrum shorter than prothorax. Scape slightly shorter than funicle. Elytra strongly striate-punctate, punctures everywhere distinct, striæ (especially towards sides and suture) rather deep, interstices convex and densely punctate towards base. Anterior femora edentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

Numerous specimens were obtained by means of the sweep net.

CYTTALIA RUFIPES, *n. sp.*

Black, legs and antennæ (club black) pale reddish-testaceous. Elytra with short yellowish pubescence, and with fine lines of yellowish setæ.

Rostrum shorter than prothorax. Scape slightly shorter than funicle. Punctures in elytral striæ feeble except towards base and sides; interstices feebly convex, and rather densely punctate. Four anterior femora edentate, teeth of posterior large, but smaller than usual. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Swan River.

CYTTALIA SYDNEYENSIS, *Blackb.*

Mr. Blackburn, at the foot of his description of this species, remarks having seen examples with a blackish metasternum, &c., and of which he says, "I cannot satisfy myself represent a distinct species." I have a pair taken *in cop*, in which the metasternum and scutellum are black in the male, and scarcely

darker than the general colour in the female. This sexual variation of the under-surface appears in several other species, e.g., *ventralis* and *acaciæ*.

C. TARSALIS, *Blackb.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Queanbeyan.

C. ERICHSONI, *Pasc.* *Hab.*—N.S.W.: Tamworth.

C. VENTRALIS, *Pasc.* *Hab.*—W.A.: Geraldton, Swan River.

Derm reddish or testaceous, elytra almost or quite concolorous with prothorax.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax.

Club and almost the entire funicle infusate ... *impura*, n. sp.

Club infusate, funicle not ... *Sydneysensis*, Blkb.

Rostrum the length of or slightly shorter than prothorax.

Tarsi infusate ... *tarsalis*, Blkb.

Tarsi concolorous with tibiæ.

Length (including rostrum) less than 2 mm. ... *parva*, n. sp.

Length at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Club entirely black ... *nigriclava*, n. sp.

Apex only of club black (or piceous).

Metasternum black; abdomen red in female, black in male ... *ventralis*, Pasc.

Metasternum and abdomen reddish, not sexually variable.

Rostrum feebly or moderately grooved in middle near apex ... *inornata*, n. sp.

Rostrum not grooved ... *Erichsoni*, Pasc.

Elytra with two piceous spots... *maculata*, n. sp.

Prothorax piceous; elytra pallid tinged with piceous about scutellum and along suture .. *acaciæ*, n. sp.

Black.

Legs black ... *nigra*, n. sp.

Legs pallid ... *rufipes*, n. sp.

GLAUCOPELA RUFA, n. sp.

Dark-red, sterna sometimes piceous. Clothed with yellowish setose pubescence, on the prothorax leaving six nude spaces—one on each side, two at base, and two at apex; elytra with pubescence more or less linear in arrangement and frequently interrupted, and leaving three more or less distinct semi-nude spaces—one near base, one near apex, and one behind middle. Under-surface with greyish-yellow pubescence.

Eyes large, round, depressed. Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax, sexually variable in length; finely punctate; shining. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base about twice the width of apex; densely and strongly punctate. *Elytra* wide, short, much wider than prothorax; punctate-striate, interstices wider than striæ, and seriate-punctate. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Swan River; N.S.W.: Whitton.

In colour this species is different to all its described congeners, being of an uniform dark- or brownish-red. The rostrum is

decidedly longer than usual, but the insertion of the scape is as in all the other species.

GLAUCOPELA INSTABILIS, *n. sp.*

Black; rostrum (except base), antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi red. Upper-surface with white or whitish scales, mixed with black or other scales; under-surface and femora with white scales, tinged with blue or green.

Rostrum rather wide, shorter than prothorax; strongly punctate, more densely towards base than apex. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long; densely punctate. *Elytra* suboblong, considerably wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate, interstices rather wide, feebly convex, and finely punctate. Length, 2 mm.; rostrum, $\frac{2}{5}$ mm.; width, 1 mm.

Hab.—W.A.: Geraldton, Swan River, Beverley.

The clothing of this species is excessively variable, and is not exactly the same in any two specimens out of about forty under examination. The scales on the prothorax are usually paler at the sides than on the disc; there is usually a pale median line dividing two dark patches of scales; sometimes the line is entirely absent, and the discal scales may be entirely black, or coppery-yellow, or of a dull white; in an occasional specimen the prothorax is clothed with black scales, except for a feeble line of white at the base and side. The clothing of the elytra is even more variable than of the prothorax, the paler scales may be of a dead-white, or coppery, or tinged with blue; they may occupy almost the entire surface, or be distributed as feeble spots; in some specimens the black scales form six more or less distinct spots; in others the white scales form scutellar and sutural markings, and three more or less interrupted transverse fasciæ.

Derm reddish	...	...	...	<i>rufa</i> , <i>n. sp.</i>
Derm black or piceous-black.	...	...	...
Legs red	...	...	...	<i>fuscomarmorea</i> , Blkb.
Femora black, tibiæ and tarsi red.	...	...	...
Clothing uniform	...	...	...	<i>varipes</i> , Blkb.
Clothing more or less variegated.	...	...	...
Elytra squamose and setose	...	...	...	<i>distincta</i> , Blkb.
Elytra squamose only	...	...	...	<i>instabilis</i> , <i>n. sp.</i>

G. unicolor (Pascoe) is described as being two lines in length. Of the above species *distincta* is the largest, and measures but one and one-half lines.

MYOSITTA CARPOPHAGA, *n. sp.*

Head and rostrum red, prothorax reddish-testaceous; elytra, under surface, legs, and antennæ testaceous. Clothed with very fine yellow pubescence, absent on head (except between eyes) and disc of prothorax.

Head densely punctate, finely towards base, coarsely between eyes; eyes ovate. Rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, finely punctate, in male the length of prothorax, in female distinctly longer. Scape slightly longer than funicle, in male inserted distinctly nearer apex than base of rostrum and considerably passing apex, in female inserted almost in exact middle and just passing apex. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded and increasing to base, densely and slightly irregularly punctate. *Scutellum* semicircular, finely punctate. *Elytra* longer than prothorax, head, and rostrum combined, and not much wider than prothorax, sides parallel to near apex, shoulders oblique; striate-punctate, punctures subquadrate, larger in male than in female; interstices convex, finely punctate. *Under-surface* densely and finely punctate. *Femora* thickened; posterior very strongly, intermediate slightly, anterior not at all dentate. Length, male, 6 mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.; width, 2 mm.; (female, length, $6\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.).

Hab.—N.S.W.; Galston. (Reared and beaten from cones of a species of *Banksia*).

A pallid species allied to *cirrifera* (Pascoe) from which it is readily distinguished by its narrower form, paler colour, and absence of elytral spots. It appears to be close to *tabida* (Pascoe) but differs from the description of that species in being considerably larger, and with a transverse prothorax; the elytra are elongate and parallel-sided, and each of their punctures (when seen from above) appears to be surrounded by a darker ring. Pascoe says of *tabida* that they "appear in certain lights to be surrounded by a paler ring."

MYOSITTA APIONOMORPHA, n. sp.

Black (the female occasionally dark piceous-brown); scape and first joint of funicle red, rest of the antennæ black. Elytra with short and very sparse adpressed white setæ, and with longer sparse and suberect setæ; under-surface with moderately dense white pubescence.

Head strongly punctate between eyes, finely and sparsely towards base; eyes subovate, more prominent, and less widely separated in male than in female. Rostrum rather slender, slightly curved, distinctly longer than prothorax; with rather strong elongate punctures; a distinct longitudinal impression between antennæ. Scape the length of funicle, inserted at about one-third from, and considerably passing apex of rostrum in male, in female inserted at about two-fifths from and just passing apex. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides rounded and increasing to near base; densely but somewhat irregularly

and shallowly punctate. *Scutellum* transverse, semicircular, finely punctate. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders slightly rounded, sides in male parallel to near apex, in female slightly dilating to beyond the middle; feebly striate, strongly punctate, punctures larger and closer together in male than in female; interstices feebly convex, highly polished and scarcely visibly punctate, in female wider than punctures, in male wider on disc, narrower on sides. *Under-surface* minutely punctate, metasternum almost microscopically transversely corrugate. *Legs* rather long; femora thickened, all (but especially the posterior pair) very strongly dentate. Length, male, $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (female, length, $4\frac{2}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.).

Hab.—Galston (on *Banksia* sp., Dumbrell and Lea).

Very distinct from any previously described species.

MYOSITTA BANKSIÆ, n. sp.

Of an uniform (except that the antennæ and legs are very slightly paler) and rather dark-red. Sides of prothorax with yellowish pubescence; elytra with sparse, semi-erect, stout, yellow setæ; under-surface very sparsely pubescent (except in front of anterior coxæ, between and at sides of intermediate and at sides of posterior coxæ).

Head densely punctate, moderately coarsely between eyes, finely towards base; eyes large, subovate, larger and more prominent in male than in female. Rostrum of male the length of prothorax, distinctly curved; strongly punctate; with a distinct longitudinal impression between antennæ; of female considerably longer than prothorax, and almost straight. Antennæ as in preceding, except that the scape is longer than the funicle. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded, base but little wider than apex; moderately densely but shallowly punctate; with an almost impunctate median line. *Scutellum* small, subtriangular. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded; sides in female parallel to near apex, in male very feebly decreasing from shoulders; striate punctate, punctures moderately large; interstices wider than punctures, convex, and frequently transversely impressed, so that each appears to be composed of feeble oblong spaces having a slightly granulate appearance. *Under-surface* highly polished, very minuteiely punctate. *Legs* moderately long; femora thickened, posterior very strongly dentate, the others rather feebly dentate. Length, male, $4\frac{1}{6}$ mm.; rostrum, 1 mm.; width, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (female, length, $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.; rostrum, $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm.).

Hab.—Galston (on several species of *Banksia*, Dumbrell and Lea).

A large female measures 6 mm. The species is allied to the preceding, from which, however, it is abundantly distinct. I know of no other species possessing similar elytral interstices. From the description of *rufula* (Pascoe) it differs in being very shining and differently clothed, third tarsal joint not strongly dilated, &c.

M. CIRRIFERA, *Pasc. Hab.*—Galston, Tasmania.

M. MELANOCEPHALA, *Pasc. Hab.*—King George's Sound, Swan River.

